The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By Ocean Telegraph to Oct. 16, by Steamship to the 7th.

Decline in American Securities—Five-Twenties, 68 1-4.

The London Times on American Claims Against England.

Meeting of the Social Science Congress at Manchester.

Conditions of the Treaty of Peace Between Austria and Italy.

The Insurrection in Candia—The Cretans Still Successful.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The market for Cotton is quite active, the sales to-day footing up 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15¼d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The weather is still unfavorable for the crops, and the Breadstuffs market tends upward. Corn has advanced to 30 shillings per cental for Mixed Western.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Money market is steady. Consols for Money 89¼.

American Securities.

The following are the closing prices for American Securities:

Eries	49
Illinois Centrals	78¼
Five-Twenties	68¼

BY THE SCOTIA AT THIS PORT.

The Cunard mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 8:60 on the morning of the 6th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 7th, October, arrived here yester day morning.

We have the melancholy announcement that JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., who went to Europe some weeks ago for his health, died on the *Scotia* Oct. 14, while on his homeward passage.

A general meeting of the *Great Eastern* Steamship Company has been called to consider and determine upon the steps to be taken with respect to the 2,500 shares in the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, held by the Company, and the £50,000 in ordinary stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to which this Company is entitled under the charter-party of the *Great Eastern* for laying the cables.

The liquidators of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association were offering for sale by private contract the four steamers which formerly composed the Atlantic (Galway) Mail Line.

The *Scotland* arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th, and the *City of Manchester* on the 6th inst.

The *China* reached Queenstown at 10 P. M. on the 6th. The *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown at 3 P. M. on the 5th inst.

A steamer belonging to the French Telegraphic Administration had succeeded in picking up about 125 miles of a Mediterranean Cable.

The Governor of Madrid has issued a circular in which he announces that tranquillity had been established.

The *Pensamiento* of Madrid says measures will shortly be promulgated, consolidating public order and regulating the freedom of the Press without preventing legitimate manifestations of public opinion.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

Atlantic Telegraph Banquet and the Alabama Claims—Social Science Congress and British Civilization—Important Omnipotencies—English Conservative Policy—Radical Dissensions—The American Squadron at Southampton—Spanish Outrage—A Confederate Menagerie—Strange Collision—Death of Harry Grimshaw—An Error Corrected—New Magazines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1866.

When the two cables of the Atlantic Telegraph had been completed and a message sent through both—that is, to Newfoundland and back, in two seconds, with a battery constructed in the hollow of a lady's silver thimble; and when, above all, the telegraph was found to be a paying speculation, then, and not till then, our prudent John Bull thought it was time to celebrate his success. The banquet at Liverpool was an extraordinary affair; and the speech of Lord STANLEY, the Foreign Secretary, so moderate in its views and so friendly to America, has made the *Daily News* deny that he is a Tory, and has induced the *Times* to advocate an International Commission to settle the principles of neutrality, and a reopening of the *Alabama* case, with a view to the settlement of American claims.

Lord STANLEY offered the toast: "England and America united." The union of instantaneous intelligence is accomplished. It now needs only the union of mutual good-will to secure the power and prosperity of both nations. "They have," his Lordship said, "no opposite interests; united they are a match for the world, while a quarrel between them would be a fearful injury, not only to themselves, but to the best interests of mankind." They criticise each other like members of the same family. It is on England and America, and their friendship for each other, his Lordship thinks, that the future of civilization depends. What NAPOLEON, or BISMARCK, or the Emperor of Russia may think of this, I have not the means of knowing. But whether the sentiment is American or not, it is thoroughly English. England is the head, the centre, the source of civilization, and the fact that she is willing to recognize America as a partner in her work of civilization is something new and remarkable. The leader in the *Times* on neutrality and the *Alabama* claims is also remarkable; though were Canada quite safe from Fenian invasions, and Ireland tranquil, it would be much more so.

BRITISH CIVILIZATION.

As to civilization, it may be well to hear what that model nobleman the Earl of SHAFTESBURY says of it. His Lordship is presiding this week over the Social Science Congress at Manchester, and his opening speech is a description of some features of that British civilization, which is the model for the rest of the universe, and which America is to aid in spreading over the world. His Lordship spoke of the need of legal reform, to which I alluded in my last letter. He called attention to the horrible prevalence of infanticide; to the thousands of poor children growing up without education, in an utter intellectual and moral darkness; of the thousands of women and children so overworked and underpaid as to demand the protection of the Legislature; of the hundreds of little girls he had seen working in the brick-yards, from eight to eleven years of age, half naked, besmeared with dirt, and tottering under heavy loads of clay and bricks, and so wild and savage that when he spoke to them they either remained aghast with astonishment, or ran away screaming as though some evil spirit had appeared to them. He might have spoken of the children's gangs in some of the agricultural districts, working under task-masters, composed of boys and girls whose morals and manners would disgrace a tribe of savages. There are places in England where a gentleman is pretty sure to be saluted with a brickbat. A clergyman writes to a religious paper this week that his parishioners have such an antipathy to strangers that they always attack them with violence. They drove away an excellent schoolmistress lately at the points of their eel-spears; a strange clergyman came one Sunday to officiate, and they emptied upon his unoffending head the scrapings of their cow-sheds. He has engaged a schoolmaster six feet an inch and a quarter high and muscular, and hopes by making a good fight to keep him.

But to find the real civilization in England you must go to its centres, London and Liverpool—London, whose filthy and overcrowded streets, courts and alleys he describes as "the hot-bed of pauperism, immorality, disease and drunkenness." "To describe these things," he says, "is impossible. They must be seen, smelt, tasted, in person. There is not only a darkness that may be felt, but odors that may be handled. There are hundreds where there should be tens, and thousands where there should be hundreds. Worse then all, the evil is increasing instead of declining. The railways and other great works are displacing multitudes, while 40,000 a year are pouring into the great city, where rents are rising, and, of course, the crowding of the poor increasing. Yet it will astonish New-Yorkers to be told that in the nicest and healthiest parts of London handsome three-story and basement, or eight-roomed houses, in perfect order, can be hired at from $250 to $300 a year. But bad as London is, Liverpool is worse. The crowding is as great, the drunkenness and immorality greater, in proportion to the population, and the rate of mortality nearly doubles.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Social Science Congress has met year after year for a long period—a volunteer grand jury for the whole kingdom, presenting these and kindred nuisances. Has anything been done? I wish I could think so. There have been some schools established in the Potteries, for which the good Earl blessed Parliament, blessed God, and blessed every body. But the condition of the poor in the great towns has grown worse for a century. There is an omnipotent public opinion in free England, but it only talks at Social Science Congresses; there is an omnipotent free Press to instruct public opinion, but it only publishes, year after year, sensation reports and leaders; there is an omnipotent Parliament, which discusses things from year to year, and generation to generation, and does so little, that there always is more to be done; and there is an Established Church, and various communions of Dissenters, doing, I hope, the best they can—but very little to remedy these evils—the worst of which are increasing in spite of all efforts to restrain them. At the same time the material, manufacturing and commercial prosperity of England is all the time increasing. Never was there such a creation of wealth, and never, perhaps, were the great masses of those whose labor creates this wealth in a worse condition. Such is the civilization which England and America united, according to Lord STANLY, can spread over the world—and what a blessing!

A NEW REFORM BILL.

While the Conservative policy is developing—and we have rumors that DISRAELI is preparing to bring in a Reform bill that will go far beyond Mr. GLADSTONE's—the Radical reformers of the League have come to a rupture. They have had such success in gathering crowds of people, if not in raising subscriptions, that they have determined to throw over Mr. BRIGHT, if he will not give up Mr. GLADSTONE and go with them for residential manhood suffrage and the ballot. No more half measures for BEALES, DICKSON, JONES & Co. If the people are ever to be educated and enjoy their social rights, give them the right of suffrage to begin with. Mr. GLADSTONE said that every man should have a vote unless it could be shown that he was disqualified. And who, asks Mr. BEALES, is to be the judge? Mr. BRIGHT would take half a loaf rather than no bread—but why half a loaf when a whole one can be had for the asking. The people have only to demand their rights, and if they are refused, take them. If French, Germans, Italians, Americans, and the people of the British Colonies, have an extended and all but universal suffrage, why should this foremost people in the world, in this mother of nations and centre of civilization be deprived of the first of rights—the right of self-government? But, as Mr. THOS HUGHES, M. P., says, "The excessive solvency of the middle classes prevents them from appreciating the views of working men."

OUR FLEET AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The American squadron at Southampton comprises over a thousand men, so that the town is wide awake with Yankee sailors. The Mayor has invited Vice-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH and the officers of the squadron to a banquet, which will cement the Union of the two countries with the best and stickiest champagne that can be bought in this market.

SPANISH OUTRAGE.

Spain, it appears, has been taking pattern of America, also. A British steamer has been seized at Madeira, on suspicion of carrying aid to Chili. The Mediterranean iron-clad fleet has been ordered to attend to the case. However, as the Cabinet of Madrid has accepted the good offices of France and England to procure a peace with the South American States she will only have to pay damages.

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMERS.

The United States Government seems to have gone into the zoological department of natural history lately, sueing in the English courts for the recovery of the *Penguin*, *Owl*, *Lark*, *Wasp*, *Badger*, *Fox* and *Ariel*, supposed to be Confederate steamers. Mr. BENJAMIN appears as one of the counsel of the reputed owners, and the United States Government is to give bail for costs and damages before they can be heard further. If I had any influence with Uncle Sam, I should advise him to consider twice before he engaged in an English lawsuit. The processes are interminable and the costs enormous. When Mr. FIELD and the the Social Science Congress has accomplished a radical reform of the system, Uncle Sam may get hold of the birds and beasts aforesaid.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

Yesterday the men forming the One Hundredth Regiment of the line left Liverpool for Quebec, and in a day or two the Thirteenth Hussars leave for the same destination. *Avis aux Fenians.* The London *Daily News* is not polite to these Fenians. Few English papers are. It says "the last Fenian expedition to Canada was the irruption of a horde without discipline and without artillery, and carrying its whole commissariat in whisky flasks." But it is no more civil spoken to the Canadians, of whom it says:

"Their panic-stricken journals abound in the language of invective against the Government of the United States, while they cry lustily for troops from England. The public feeling of the Canadians is so utterly debauched by our habit of doing everything for them that they will not so much as defend themselves against an Irish rabble. This is not at all a question of colonial 'loyalty,' or of maintaining the 'British connection.' The Canadians are not required to do anything for us. The work to be done is their own work, that of defending their henroosts and pantries; and rather than do it they talk magniloquently, and invoke the protection of the army of the British Empire."

DISASTER ON THE RED SEA.

That ships and steamers should "collide" in the British Channel, foggy and crowded as it is, seems natural enough; but that two English steamers cannot pass each other in the Red Sea, when they were probably the only two in its whole length of one thousand two hundred miles, is a marvel; yet a steamer from Suez has cut in two one from Bombay, and sunk her in five minutes, with the loss of eighty-one persons, all but twenty of her crew and passengers. It was a clear night, and the captain of each steamer saw the other a full hour before their meeting, and then managed so as to make one strike the other full amidships, and send her to the bottom before the passengers could get out of their cabins, or a boat could be launched. This is the third or fourth case of a similar kind within a few months, with a loss of life greater than in many famous naval actions.

SPORTING.

The sporting world is in mourning for the violent death of HARRY GRIMSHAW, the great jockey, the Napoleon-Wellington-Bismarck of the turf, who rode *Gladiateur*, and other winning horses, the last few years. He was driving with his servant in a dog-cart, thrown out and instantly killed. He will probably have a grand funeral, and a monument like that of the illustrious TOM SAYERS, in Highgate Cemetery, which contains marble enough to commemorate twenty neglected philanthropists. LILLIWHITE, the cricketer, has a handsome marble monument in the same beautiful cemetery—beautiful for England, for English cemeteries do not compare with American. Meantime LORD BYRON, denied a place in Westminster Abbey, lies in a neglected churchyard, and the album once kept for visitors, and containing curious records, has disappeared, and is said to have been carried off to America.

THE SCANDAL AGAINST PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Prince CHRISTIAN, it is authoritatively stated, has not another wife in Germany, and has not, therefore, committed bigamy in marrying the Princess HELENA. The reason why the Queen gave her away, instead of the Prince of Wales, was political rather than moral. The Prince of Wales thought he might compromise his father-in-law, the King of Denmark, by giving his sister to a prince who asserted a claim to a part of the King's late dominions; so the Queen, after consulting her spiritual adviser, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is a sort of Prince Consort in the Royal Supremacy Department, on the Japanese system of a twin temporal and spiritual sovereignty, gave away the Princess herself.

MISS BRADDON'S MAGAZINE.

I need not speak particularly of the new monthly, edited by Miss BRADDON, *The Belgravia*, as it will be largely sold, no doubt, in America. Her two chief contributors are our two dramatists, H. J. BYRON, who writes the most wonderful burlesques, and Mr. ROBERTSON, the successful author of "Society" and "Ours," two clever, realistic comedies, "all of the present time."

ANOTHER NEW MONTHLY.

We have another new monthly which may not reach you, being mostly intended for home circulation. It is the *Aldgate Magazine*, published to give away by a large clothing house. It is full of the sensation stories which delight the millions. You open it and read: "This man, so tall, so graceful, dressed in one of MILLS & Co.'s elegant black suits, at 50s., was approaching her. She trembled! It was he—it could be no other! She recognized him by the glossy hat, bought of MILLS & Co., for 7s. 6d, by the exquisite fit of his handsome boots, 14s., and that most gentlemanly of overcoats, sold only by MILLS & Co., at 35s. Her heart beat audibly; her limbs bent beneath her; she was about to fall upon the green sward, when," &c., &c. Each story is written so as to include a complete catalogue of goods and prices, which are so impressed upon the reader by the thrilling incidents and exquisite sentiments of the tale as never to be forgotten. We have had religious, philanthropic, political and politico-economical novels, but the *Aldgate* has introduced the downright business novel, which we may soon expect to see in all the circulating libraries. MONADNOCK.

FRANCE.

What they Think in Paris of our Cable Dispatches—Mexican Affairs—Will Maximilian Abdicate?—The Eastern Question—Startling Canard—Mexican Bonds—Duel Between Journalists—Theatrical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 5, 1866.

The French journals find a considerable source of amusement in the telegrams the American papers publish by the Atlantic cable. Five dollars a word they find too dear to pay for notices of events which do not even excite any notice on this side of the water, and they find especially too dear at that price notices like that which was lately sent to you declaring that sixty thousand Prussian soldiers had just been sent to the French frontier. So true it is that one must go away from home to hear of what is going on at home.

When the two cables ceased to work for a few days M. BABINET triumphed "along the whole line;" but when the currents commenced to flow again he was worse confounded than ever. He does not intend to give it up so, however, and he has now given them a lease of life for three months, at the end of which time they are to grow mute, or M. BABINET is no prophet.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

We have now a new and numerous class of individuals at Paris known—in the singular—by the title of "*Le Monsieur qui n'a pas fait fortune au Mexique*"—("the gentleman who didn't make a fortune in Mexico.") When a seedy individual wants to borrow five francs, he sighs and refers to the unfortunate Mexican expedition. When a business man's note is protested, he points to the fall in Mexican bonds; so that the Mexican expedition is becoming the great bore of the country. If the army were withdrawn and they had got their money back, it would cost five hundred francs to get a Frenchman to pronounce the name of Mexico!

But will the army be withdrawn, and will they get their money back? The *Patrie*, which don't desire the withdrawal of the army, if for no other reason than to vex the Yankees, says, daily almost, that the army will be withdrawn as agreed upon, and we may, therefore, accept it as true. But the money side of the question is less certain. The Government denies all responsibility in the matter, and will make this position good by the documents in the coming sitting of the Chambers; but at the same time it will make every endeavor to pay the loan or to see that it is paid.

WILL MAXIMILIAN ABDICATE?

The official papers deny that MAXIMILIAN thinks of abdicating, but they admit the return this Autumn of Marshal BAZAINE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The omen-hunters are trying to make a case out of the supposed appointment of Lord LYONS to the Paris Embassy (in place of Earl COWLEY) in favor of their theory on the Eastern question, for the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, our new Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lord LYONS were together at Constantinople, and it is said not only understand each other on that question, but hold the same views in regard to it; so that the preliminaries of that affair will be easily regulated as relates England and France. But what of Prussia? I am inclined to believe that the theory I developed to you in a previous letter in regard to an understanding between Russia and Prussia on this question will be found to be true, when the time comes for action. The struggle may not, indeed, grow out of the present troubles in the East, but that it will occur not later than year after next is certain. In France the Government is preparing for it as if it were to break out immediately.

A STARTLING CANARD.

A strange report got into circulation the other day at the Bourse and caused a moment of excitement. Some unscrupulous "bear" started the story that President JOHNSON had been assassinated; but I am humiliated to say that the thing only had a "*succès de curiosité*," as they say at the theatres, and did not at all affect anybody's funds. I am still more humiliated to think that we are getting the name of political assassins.

AMERICAN BONDS.

Our bonds, which are now bought and sold unofficially on the "Little Bourse," are receiving the honor of a regular quotation in the exchange list of the journals. If our Government were to ask the privilege of having them quoted officially at the Exchange, the French Government would readily grant it; but our Government is probably right in keeping as much money at home as possible.

A DUEL BETWEEN JOURNALISTS.

The fury for dueling among the editorial fraternity of Paris increases from year to year, and the thing has now arrived at such a point that a man who has not served a couple of years' hard schooling in a pistol and fencing gallery has no business in a newspaper office, unless he intends to confine himself to the writing of advertisements, and deaths and marriages. This week the editorial corps of the *Liberté*, almost entire, have been out with the corps of the *Opinion Nationale*, the total resulting in only one wound, an ugly sword prick between the eyeball and the frontal bone of M. SARCEY, literary critic of the *Opinion*, given to him by M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, of the *Liberté*.

The reader must not imagine that because so few men are killed by duels with small swords that, therefore, the sword duel is an innocent affair. On the contrary, few men are seriously hurt because those who consent to fight are generally good swordsmen, and with the sword a man, if he cannot kill his adversary, can always defend his own life.

THEATRICALS.

M. VICTORIEN SARDON, author of your "Fast Family" and a dozen other successful pieces, has just had another, and perhaps his most colossal success in a new five-act piece, played two nights ago at the Gymnase Theatre, and called "*Nos Bons Villageois*." The piece is certain for three hundred representations. Yesterday this prolific author read another five-act comedy to the actors of the Vaudeville Theatre. The piece will be put in repetition at once and played simultaneously with the "Bons Villageois" at the Gymnase. This young author, who is only 34 years of age, is now the literary lion of Paris. His productions are the most popular in the whole mass that yearly make their appearance, and he gives us from five to eight pieces a year. His income, at twelve per cent. of the receipts, must be over $20,000 a year, perraps nearly $30,000.

A piece from the pen of ALEXANDER DUMAS, the son, the first he has written in two years on account of bad health, is to follow the "Bons Villageois" at the Gymnase.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, father, beside some lighter things, is engaged on a serious romance in connection with *Monte Cristo*. The reader will thus be made acquainted with the remaining history of Edmond Dantes.

It is said also, but with what truth I do not know, that M. DUMAS, Sen., with M. FLOTOW, the composer, is engaged on an opera for CARLOTTA PATTI, to be drawn from the romance of the Viscount, de Bragelonne. CARLOTTA will be made to represent Mme. de la Valliere who was lame. Mr. ULLMAN, the Director of Mlle. PATTI, will travel and give this new piece in all the principal cities of Europe and America. Mlle. ADELINA PATTI commenced her Winter season at our Italian Opera here this week, in "Somnambula," and was received with storms of applause. The best part of the house is now paid for at the rate of 20 francs the seat—a price no other singer has ever been able to bring. She is the fortune of the house.

MALAKOFF.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Good Advice to Lord Stanley—The Necessity and Policy of Concessions—The Part of Great Britain.

From the London Times, Oct. 4.

The speech of Lord STANLEY at the Liverpool banquet was calculated, and perhaps designed to satisfy us that our relations with the United States are safe in his hands. Those who may have been inclined to distrust the friendly disposition of a Conservative Foreign Secretary toward the American people must have been reassured by the cordial and respectful tone in which he spoke of them, and the earnestness with which he deprecated the "hasty, partial and passionate criticism" of their institutions which Americans attribute to English Conservatives. Lord STANLEY is entitled to full credit for sincerity in the expression of these sentiments, for, whatever may be said of his party, *no man weighs his words more carefully or betrays less of aristocratic or national prejudice in his comments on foreign affairs.* It is with some confidence, therefore, that we invite his attention, as well as that of the public, to a difference of long standing between England and the United States, which, intractable as it seems, may, we are persuaded, *be set at rest, if the necessary temper and judgment be brought to bear upon it.*

A year has now almost elapsed since the correspondence between Lord RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS respecting the so-called "*Alabama* claims" was laid before the public. It was continued by Lord CLARENDON, but soon closed by mutual consent, and the two Governments have tacitly agreed to differ about a point which does not admit of being settled by any established principle of international law. Great Britain having declined to refer to arbitration her alleged liability for captures made by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers, and the United States having rejected the counter proposal of a joint Commission for the adjustment of other outstanding claims on both sides, the matter remains in abeyance. The American Government has not withdrawn its demand, the British Government has not receded from its position, yet the friendly intercourse between them has not been interrupted. When the Fenians menaced the Canadian frontier, the *Neutrality Laws were enforced against them with a vigor which does President Johnson the highest honor*, and if the prosecutions then instituted against some of the leaders have since been abandoned, we have been quite content to assume that good reasons could be given for his forbearance. On the other hand it is vain to indulge the belief that our supposed infractions of neutrality during the war have been condoned by the American public. They may or may not support the President in putting down an open defiance of their Foreign Enlistment Act, but they still cherish a sense of injury which found expression in the bill for modifying the provisions of that act, and would make it very difficult to check lawless reprisals on our commerce if Great Britain were unhappily involved in a war. While this state of feeling exists among the American people the diplomatic *entente cordiale* may be imperilled at any moment. The exigencies of party warfare have always influenced the foreign policy of the United States. They are just now peculiarly urgent; "the Irish vote" will probably turn the Autumn elections, and the same motives which have apparently led Mr. SEWARD to wink at the transport of warlike stores to Mexico may possibly tempt and almost force him on some future occasion to revive the dormant *Alabama* claims. In the meantime, it is admitted on all hands that the obligations of neutral Powers in respect of breaches of neutrality which they may have failed to prevent have never been clearly ascertained, *when no one ventures to maintain that either our own or the American Foreign Enlistment Act is in all respects satisfactory.* Is it, then, inconsistent with our national dignity, *or rather is it not at once the most dignified and the most politic course to reconsider dispassionately the questions arising out of the Alabama case, and the best means of providing against their recurrence?* Would such a course be the less honorable or statesmanlike because it might tend to conciliate public opinion in America, and to remove incidentally any grudge which may still be entertained against this country. We venture to submit that it would not, and to suggest, moreover, that no better time could be selected for this attempt than the present, when the grievances of which Mr. ADAMS complained are neither obsolete nor too recent, when no other source of misunderstanding exists to disturb the fair discussion of them, and when the foreign affairs of this country have lately passed into the hands of a new Minister.

The controversy conducted by Lord RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS on behalf of their respective Governments really turned on a very few and very simple issues. The latter contended that a neutral State is not only bound to prohibit the participation of its own subjects in acts of hostility against either of the belligerents, but responsible for any damage which may result from its neglect or inability to do so. He took his stand on the fact that certain vessels-of-war in the Confederate service had been constructed in British dockyards, equipped from, if not in, the same ports, manned chiefly by British sailors, and commissioned at sea without having acquired any new character by entering a Confederate port. Hence he argued either that our laws were inadequate to restrain abuses of our neutrality, or that they were not properly enforced; and, in either case, he insisted that Great Britain was liable for the consequences. Lord RUSSELL virtually, if not expressly, denied that a neutral State has any duty toward a belligerent except the strict and honest execution of its own municipal laws. He maintained, however, that our Foreign Enlistment Act is sufficient for its purpose, and had been enforced with due diligence as well as in perfect good faith by our Government, attributing the unfortunate escape of the *Alabama* to the want of evidence to justify her detention. To Mr. ADAMS' tender of arbitration Lord RUSSELL replied that an arbitrator's decision must be founded on a consideration of two questions, neither of which Great Britain could submit to any independent tribunal—the question whether the Law Officers of the Crown had correctly interpreted a British statute, and the question whether the British Government had *bona fide* availed themselves of the powers therein intrusted to them. On these grounds he objected to any judicial investigation of the *Alabama* claims, either by an arbitrator or even by a joint Commission, though he expressed his readiness to concur in the appointment of such Commission to deal with compensation cases of a different class. The United States were naturally unwilling to accept an arrangement which would have left open the very point in dispute, and so the controversy ended. Now, without going further into the argument than this, or criticising any one of the historical precedents so copiously adduced in support of either conclusion, we see no insuperable obstacle to a solution which has something in common with Mr. ADAMS' proposal, and something with that of Lord RUSSELL. Let a joint commission be appointed, not to adjudicate upon the claims preferred against Great Britain by American shipowners, or to review the transactions connected with the equipment of the *Alabama* and her consorts, but to deliberate on the rights and duties of neutrals in time of war, as hitherto determined by international law or usage, and to devise, if possible, a set of rules which all maritime nations should be invited to adopt, and to carry out by legislative measures. A commission of this kind should not be exclusively composed of British and American subjects, but should include eminent Continental jurists, and should be invested with the amplest possible liberty of recommendation. If upon a perusal of their report Her Majesty's Government shall be of opinion that, under the circumstances, *some reparation is due, either in international law or in international equity, to the United States in respect to the ravages of the Alabama, it will not be too late to make it, and no false pride should prevent our doing so with a good grace.*

If it be said that Lord STANLEY cannot allow these claims to be reopened, even indirectly, without reflecting injuriously on the conduct of his predecessor, the answer is obvious. Mr. ADAMS' representation to Lord RUSSELL was in the nature of a legal demand, and it was properly met by a legal demurrer. It was practically granted that our law had been violated in the equipment of the *Alabama*, and that the commercial marine of the United States had suffered grievous injury thereby; but the doubt was whether, in the absence of culpable neglect on the part of our Government, there was any remedy against us. Till Lord RUSSELL denied, and we have yet to learn that he was wrong in his exposition of the law, while he was certainly right if the precedent of the Portuguese claims on the United States is to be followed. On the other hand, as every one knows, the *Alabama* would never have got to sea but for the most *inopportune illness of the Queen's Advocate*, and this consideration, though it may clear the Government from the charge of neglect, does in some degree affect the moral aspect of the case. The loss sustained by American commerce in consequence may be *damnum sine injuria*, and therefore no ground of a legal action; and yet it may be a wise act of courtesy to waive the benefit of this plea. The time has come when such a concession is no longer open to misconstruction, and would be accepted by the United States as a spontaneous act of good will. At all events, there can be nothing derogatory to the honor of England in offering to submit her Neutrality Laws, together with those of the United States, to revision by a mixed Commission. *No country has more to lose by a lax interpretation of these laws, and justice compels us to acknowledge that, had the United States Government connived at their evasion, the Fenian expedition might have inflicted much greater mischief on Canada.* This will not be forgotten by Parliament, if it should be hereafter called upon to sanction overtures which may lead to an amicable compromise of the *Alabama* claims.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

SESSION OF THE CONGRESS AT MANCHESTER.

Lord Brougham's Address—Anthony Trollope on Internal Copyright—Dudley Field on the Codification of Laws.

The annual session of the Social Science Congress was opened at Manchester, England, on the 3d inst., under the Presidency of Lord SHAFTESBURY. Lord BROUGHAM made the opening address. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he discoursed at much length on a great variety of topics, including the question of reform, briberies at elections, the slave trade, Fenianism, the Atlantic Telegraph, the state of Europe, the conclusion of peace between Austria and Prussia, the Roman question, &c. The Manchester *Guardian* thus describes the appearance of the venerable man during the delivery of the address:

At 10:30 o'clock Lord BROUGHAM took his seat on the bench, looking well pleased at the greeting he received. He immediately commenced the reading of his address from a plainly written manuscript, and slightly leaning forward, his lordship stood all the time he read. The voice was singularly clear, and was heard, we should judge by the applause that recognized the points of the address, in every part of the Court. The former quality of the voice was, however, modified by the intonation peculiar to old age. A slight cough somewhat interfered at first, but this soon passed off. His lordship was very careful, for the occasional misreading of a word was invariably corrected. His remarks were again and again applauded, especially when he spoke of the unnecessary resignation of the late Ministry, and when he suggested the treadmill as the fitting punishment for bribers and bribed at elections. After reading for twenty minutes the voice became feebler, and at 11 o'clock his lordship asked permission to rest for a minute or two. He seated himelf and adjusted his teeth, remarking, "You see teeth are troublesome from one's birth to age," which excited a general laugh. The rest was not for one minute, when the reading of the address was resumed, and continued to the close, about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock.

Among the papers read before the Congress was an essay by ANTHONY TROLLOPE on

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT,

the greater part of which was devoted to the practice of American publishers in reprinting the works of English authors. We quote a few passages. After mentioning the fact that English authors are protected against piracy in several countries in Europe, Mr. TROLLOPE says: "But there is no such international copyright with that great nursing mother of English readers, the United States of America. When we speak of international copyright, and of the want of international copyright, we mean international copyright not with Austria, or with Spain, or with Russia, though we shall be ready enough to welcome as additional blessings justice for literature between those countries and our own—but with America! As regards literature, America and England are one. We read the same language; we think the same thoughts. Our minds run in the same currents. Our literary tastes are formed on the same models. Many popular works of the present day might have been written either by English or by American authors. Who would have known that the *Skeleton in Armour* came from an American poet, or the romance of the *Monte Beni* from an American novelist, by the simple act of reading? PRESCOTT and MOTLEY might have been English as far as style, and mode of thought, and historic manner are concerned; and very proud England would have been to acknowledge them. There are, probably, above 12,000,000 readers of English in the United States—not I mean of readers who can spell their letters and make out words with painful slowness, but of men and women, of lads and lasses, who can sit down to their book as you and I can with true enjoyment of its luxury, and yet there is no international copyright between us and the United States. It is exactly as though there were none between Middlesex and Yorkshire. In our endeavours to get at the root of this matter, and to understand whether an international copyright would in truth be beneficial to the literary interests of the two countries, we should, I think, bear in mind the literary position of each of them. *The United States is of the two the richer in readers, whereas England, including, of course, Scotland and Ireland, is yet the richer in writers.* That such a difference exists is indisputable, and it is the natural result of the condition of the countries. The United States, beginning as it were afresh, with the experience of all other countries before it, and weighed down, when so beginning, with no existing burden of rooted ignorance, has been able to teach her children—I may almost say to teach all her children—to read and write. By reading, I mean, as I said before, the faculty of finding positive enjoyment in a book. *I am afraid we must own that we fall very far short of this as regards our millions.* But among us that leisure which comes from long prosperity and established wealth has been favorable to literary production, as it has been favorable to all intellectual employment. The United States counts her authors in quickly increasing numbers, but they have not, as yet, increased with her as they have with us; and therefore it is that the Americans consume while the English produce. And, added to this, there is, I think, on the part of Americans, *a prejudice in favor of the literature of England over their own.* Their most popular authors are more popular with us than they are in their own country, whereas the works of DICKENS and TENNYSON are sold in numbers of which we here know nothing. If this be so—and I think that the assertion will be contradicted by no Englishman or American who has watched the market for literature in the two countries—it would appear at first that we Englishmen, in asking for an international copyright, are demanding from them much more than we are prepared or are able to give in return. But what if it be so? In a great international question shall interest override honesty? Shall a great nation consent to possess itself of that which is not its own because it has the power to do so?

That for the authors of both countries an international copywright would be desirable, no one, I think, can doubt. I may, perhaps, be allowed to mention that LONGFELLOW, when he showed me, with an honest cheery pride, copies of the exceedingly numerous English editions of his works which have appeared, simply shrugged his shoulders when I asked him as to the pecuniary results from England. I discussed the question of international copyright with him, and it was his opinion that no American who knew aught of literature common to the two countries would doubt as to the expediency of an international copyright.

I have never met an American publisher who has not professed himself to be in favor of international copyright, but I have met American legislators of both Houses who have shaken their heads when I ventured to suggest that the mutual interests of the two countries demand such reciprocal justice. It was their duty, they thought, to protect the American reader. If there be one great political lesson to be preached the wide world over it is that lesson which would teach us to abandon the task of protecting one when protection means injustice. But how are we, who are desirous of obtaining an international copyright with the United States—how are we to proceed to the attainment of our object? All Englishmen, with such exceptions only as may prove the rule, desire it. The English legislature is willing to take the necessary steps to-morrow, or let us say, next February. American authors wish for it, as do also American publishers and booksellers. But still there is the American Congress to be overcome. In England we are now pretty well aware that public opinion will at last move a mountain—will at last move any mountain! Our House of Peers, which is the greatest mountain I know, is always movable at last. I believe that the same means will effect the same result in the United States. Agitate, agitate, agitate! International copyright with the United States will, in all probability, never benefit you and me; but I think that we may do something toward assuring the benefit which will accrue from it to those who come after us. By insisting we shall carry our point—not in opposition to our brethren in America, but in full accord with them. In the hope that such urgency may be of avail, I have addressed these few words to the Congress now present in furtherance of Social Science."

THE ADDRESS OF MR. FIELD.

One of the most able and elaborate papers read before the Congress was Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD's argument in favor of an international code of laws. On the necessity of such a measure Mr. FIELD remarked:

Every consideration which serves to show the practicability and expediency of reducing to a code the laws of a single nation applies with equal force to a code of those international rules which govern the intercourse of nations. And there are many grave considerations in addition. The only substitute for a code of national law, an imperfect substitute, as I think it, is judiciary or judge-made law. This is tolerable, as we know from having endured it so long, where there is but one body of magistrates having authority to make it. But when the judges of each nation, having no common source of power, and not acting in concert, make the laws, they will inevitably fall into different paths, and establish different rules. And when they do there is no common legislature to reconcile their discrepancies or amend their rules. Indeed, if there is ever to be a uniform system of international regulations known beforehand, for the guidance of men, it must be by means of an international code. How can such a code be made and adopted? Two methods present themselves as possible; one a conference of diplomatists to negotiate and sign a series of treaties, forming the titles and chapters of a code; the other the preparation beforehand by a committee of publicists of a code, which shall embody the matured judgment of the best thinkers and most accomplished jurists, and then procuring the sanction of the different nations. The latter appears to me the more feasible. The difficulties in the way will arise not in the labor of preparation, but in procuring the assent; yet great as are these difficulties, and I do not underrate them, I believe they would be found not insurmountable, and that the obstacles and delays which the jealousies of nations and the rivalries of parties would interpose, would finally give way before the matured judgment of reflecting and impartial men. The importance of the work is so great, and the benefits that will result from it in promoting beneficial intercourse, protecting individual rights, settling disputes, and lessening the chances of war, are so manifest, that when once a uniform system of rules, so desirable in themselves, is reduced to form and spread before the eye, it will commend itself to favor, and the Governments, which, after all, are but the agents of the public will, must at last give it their sanction.

He then suggested that the Social Science Congress should make a beginning:

There is no agency more appropriate, and no time more fitting. You might appoint a committee of the Association to prepare the outlines of such a code, to be submitted at the next annual meeting. At that time subject this outline to a careful examination, invite afterward a conference of committees from other bodies; from the French Institute, the Professors of Universities, the most renowned publicists, to revise and perfect that which had been thus prepared. The work would then be as perfect as the ablest jurists and scholars of our time could make it. Thus prepared and recommended, it would of itself command respect, and would inevitably win its way. It would have all the authority which the names of those concerned in its formation could give. It would stand above the treatise of any single publicist, nay, above all the treatises of all the publicist that have ever written. It is a vain thing to suppose that such a work would finally win the assent, one by one, of those nations which now stand in the front rank of the world, and which, of course, more than others are under the influence of intelligent and educated men? The times are favorable; more favorable, indeed, than any which have occurred since the beginning of the Chrisian era. Intercourse has increased beyond all precedent, and the tendency of intercourse is to produce assimilation. When they who were separated come to see each other more and know each other better, they compare conditions and opinions; each takes from each, and the differences gradually lessen. Thus it has happened in respect to the arts, and in respect to laws, manners and language. In a rude state of society, when men are divided into many tribes, each tribe has a language of its own; but as time melts them into one, a common language takes the place of the many. Your own island furnishes a familiar example of the influence of intercourse in blending together different elements and forming a united whole. This tendency to assimilation was never before so strong as it is now, and it will be found a great help toward forming a uniform national code.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Signing of the Treaty of Peace—Some of its Principal Conditions.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy, signed at Vienna on the 3d, consists of twenty-four articles, three protocols and a supplementary article. The ratifications are to be exchanged within fifteen days.

The signature of the treaty was announced at Florence on the 4th by a salvo of one hundred and one guns.

It was believed that the King would ratify the treaty on Saturday, the 6th inst.

After the ratifications the Austrians will evacuate Venetia and the Italians will make their entry into the Province. A few days after the entry of the Italian troops the plebiscitum will take place.

The question relative to the railway guarantee has been settled in accordance with the Italian proposals.

A Florence dispatch says the following are the principal conditions of the treaty of peace: The mutual exchange of all prisoners of war; Austria consents to the union of Venetia with Italy; the frontiers to be ceded to Italy are those which constituted the administration front of Venetia while under the Austrian dominion; the amount of the debt assumed by Italy is 35,000,000 florins, payable by eleven installments in twenty-three months. The Monte Lombardo Venetian is transferred to Italy with its actual assets and liabilities. Its assets are 3,500,000 and its liabilities 66,000,000 florins. With regard to the Venetian railways until a further arrangement is arrived at, the revenues of the two networks of railway north and south of the Alps will be allowed to accumulate in order to calculate the gross revenue which should serve as a basis for the valuation of the diplomatic guarantee. The contracting parties agree to prepare a convention in which the railroad company would take part for the separation of the two networks and the completion of the unfinished railway. The Venetians residing in Austria are to have the right of preserving their Austrian nationality. All objects of art, as well as the exclusives belonging to Venetia, will be restored without exception. The iron crown of Lombardy will also be given up to Italy. The treaties which formerly subsisted between Austria and Sardinia will again come into force for the year, during which period fresh arrangements can be concluded. Another provision of the treaty stipulates for the restitution of the private property belonging to the Italian Ex-Princes, which has been sequestered by the Italian Government, with the reservation of the rights of the State, or one-third. A complete amnesty will be accorded by both Austria and Italy to all persons condemned for political offences, to deserters from either army, and to persons compromised by their political conduct.

The City of Naples was decorated on the 4th with flags in consequence of the signature of the treaty of peace.

An Austrian Wife for Prince Humbert.

The Milan *Secolo* says that Gen. MENABREA has been negotiating not only a peace, but a marriage, and that at the beginning of next year Prince HUMBERT of Savoy, is to be united to the beautiful Princess MATILDA MARIA ALDEGONDA ALEXANDRINA, born July 15, 1845, daughter of the Archduke ALBERT of Austria.

Trial of Admiral Persano.

The Keeper of the Seal had notified the President of the Italian Senate that that body would be convoked on the 11th inst. as a high Court of Justice in order to try Admiral PERSANO.

THE CANDIAN INSURRECTION.

The French Government Threaten to Break off Relations with Greece.

A telegram, dated Athens, Sept. 29, says:

"It is stated here that the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, during his short stay in this city, warned the Greek Government that France would break off diplomatic relations with Greece if the latter did not observe the strictest neutrality during the present insurrection in Candia. A battle, which lasted two days, has taken place at Keramia, a few miles distant from Canea; the result of the engagement is not known. The Cretan National Assembly have issued an appeal to the Greek nation, calling upon them to take part in the insurrection. The English and French Consuls in Candia are opposed to the movement."

A Corfu dispatch of Oct. 2 says: "On the 22d ult. 20,000 Turco-Egyptian troops attacked the Greek camp, extending from Malaxa to Keramia. The Greeks repulsed every onslaught.

On the following day the battle was renewed, when the Greeks, who had received reinforcements of 2,000 men, totally defeated the Imperial troops. The latter are said to have had 3,000 men taken prisoners.

The remainder of the Egyptians were taken on board the Turkish squadron near Malaxa.

The Turkish troops have been again reinforced by the arrival of 8,000 Egyptians, nine Turkish battalions, and a considerable force of artillery.

THE EAST.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Fearful Stories of Suffering.

The Bombay overland mail brings advices to Sept. 8. The famine in Orissa was fearful. The Board of Revenue had ceased to publish the number of reported deaths.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says a cry has gone up for Sir JOHN LAWRENCE to supersede Sir C. BEADON, or at least to send the sanitary commission to Orissa. So near to Calcutta has the famine approached, that a missionary has received a large grant for the southern village. He says it will be impossible to relieve a fiftieth part of the suffering around Calcutta for the next two months.

JAPAN.

Japan advices via Shanghae, Sept. 5, report the defeat of the Tycoon by Prince Choishiu.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Mississippi Legislature.

Substance of Gov. Humphrey's Message.

Relations of the White and Black Population.

The Governor's Views Upon National Politics.

He Calls the Constitutional Amendment an Insulting Outrage.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Your special correspondent in attendance upon the Mississippi Legislature telegraphs to this Bureau as follows:

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Mississippi Legislature met in extraordinary session here yesterday, and after its organization Gov. HUMPHREYS delivered his Message. He says no special emergency, but a general exigency, resulting from the altered condition of Federal relations and domestic affairs at the termination of the late civil war, which, in the nature of things, could not be fully provided for at the first session of the Legislature, demanded further consideration, and induced him to issue the reconvening call.

He congratulates the State on the removal of the negro troops from its limits, and the transfer of the Freedmen's Bureau to the control of officers of the regular army, and says the white race is thus relieved from the insults, irritations and spoliation to which they were so often subjected, and the black race from that demoralization which rendered them averse to habits of honest industry, and which was fast sinking them into habits of idleness, pauperism and crime. Both races are now settling down in business life, and cultivating those sentiments of mutual friendship and confidence so essential to the prosperity and happiness of both.

Beyond these congratulations there is but little in the political horizon to cheer the patriot or excite the hopes of our citizens. That small cloud of fanaticism that rose in the East at first no larger than a man's hand, and spread with such irresistible fury, overthrowing constitutional barriers and destroying the rights and property of a portion of the States of the Union, still overshadows our land with all its portentious blackness. Our Senators and Representatives to Congress are yet refused their seats. The Radical Congress has enacted laws and proposed amendments to the Constitution which, if adopted, will destroy the rights of the States and of the people, and centralize all the powers of Government in the Federal head. Against these threatening powers of ruin the President has interposed the Executive power of the Government and has thus drawn upon his devoted head all its fury and vengeance. The conservative patriotism of the North, and the brave soldiers who marched boldly up to the battle and fought for the Union, and who are now unwilling to lend themselves to the unholy work of trampling down the constitutional liberties of a people who succumbed to the mighty power of our common Government, are arrayed in support of his Administration in its efforts to restore the States to their constitutional rights in the Union. The result of this fierce struggle between the President and Congress time alone can reveal. In the adjustment of what they term plans of reconstruction of the Union the South can have no voice, and can only submit to the power that controls her.

As the Chief Magistrate of the State I have sedulously avoided all collision with Federal powers, and have yielded obedient acquiescence in every case of usurpation and wrong inflicted upon our citizens by Federal authority. Our people are wearied of war, its desolation and its vandalism; they have returned to their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. They now seek for peace, its quiet and security, by submission to its power. They have nobly met and heroically performed their duties and resposibilities, and, proudly conscious of rectitude, they transmit to posterity and history the record of the past without a blush of contrition or dishonor.

Though our voice cannot be heard nor our rights respected in the adjustment of our federal relations, many questions present themselves for our consideration and action as citizens of the State, that may affect our condition as citizens in the Union. Prominent among them is the amendment proposed by Congress as No. 14, which, at the request of the honorable Secretary of State, WM. H. SEWARD, I herewith report for your action. This amendment adopted by a Congress of less than three-fourths of the States of the Union, in palpable violation of the rights of more than one-fourth of the States, is such an insulting outrage and denial of the equal rights of so many of our worthiest citizens who have shed lustre and glory upon our section and our race, both in the forum and in the field, such a gross usurpation of the rights of the State, and such a centralization of power in the Federal Government, that I presume a mere reading of it will cause its rejection by you.

The Civil Rights Hill, passed by Congress at its recent session, conflicts directly with many of our State laws passed in pursuance to the amendment of the State Constitution, emancipating all the slaves in the State, and requiring the Legislature to guard them and the State from the evils that may arise from their sudden change, and has also been a fruitful source of disturbance. Immediately after your adjournment in December, 1865, I appointed Hon. WM. YERGER, of Hinds County, and Hon. J. M. ACKERS, of Monroe County, Commissioners, to visit Washington City and lay these laws before the President, and to request him to indicate which of them the military authorities in the State would be allowed to nullify. The President, in his reply, gave them full assurance that none of them should be nullified except by the civil courts of the land. No violent collision has yet occurred between the State and Federal authorities, and I fear none so long as the District of Mississippi is under the administration of the present distinguished military commander, who has, in the settlement of the many delicate questions that have arisen, shown so just a sentiment toward our State and people thus far. All questions that could not be otherwise adjusted have been submitted to the judicial tribunals of the country, and are now undergoing legal investigation. While the Civil Rights bill cannot be received as a rule for your guidance, the interests of the white race will be subserved by the relaxation of the rigidity of our laws, which, in order to guard society against threatening evils, was rendered necessary. Public justice to both races demands the admission of negro testimony in all cases brought before the civil and criminal Courts. Now that the negro has shown a confiding and friendly disposition toward the white race, and a desire to engage in the pursuits of honest labor, justice and honor demand of us full protection to his person and property, real and personal. Firearms are not essential to his protection of property or his happiness, and society should be guarded by requiring him to procure a license to carry them—a privilege he can always secure, where his character [illegible] conduct and honesty is known.

The rest of the message of Gov. HUMPHREY is confined to local matters solely, and has no political significance. In recommending an appropriation of twenty per cent. of the entire revenue of the State for the purpose of supporting families of deceased, and purchasing artificial limbs for disabled Confederate soldiers, the Governor says: "It is a sacred duty which the State owes to the brave heroes whose lives have been lost in defence of our lost cause." In acknowledging a donation of $18,000 from Maryland, he says: "This noble charity is a renewed evidence of the tender sympathy felt for the families of our gallant dead and their brave survivors, and a touching tribute to the just cause for which they fought and suffered, and must forever bind the hearts of true Mississippians in chords of love and affection to the true-hearted and patriotic ladies of Maryland."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Financial Pulse of the Palmetto State—Timidity of the People About Money—Gold in Demand—Prevalence of the Specie Standard of Value—No Market for Securities—What the South Carolinians Think of the Constitutional Amendment—Gen. Sickles' Order—The Breakbone Epidemic—Opera, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1866.

The sufferings and vicissitudes incident to the war have rendered the Southern people peculiarly cautious and timid in business affairs. Stripped for the most part of their former wealth, they cling with the greater tenacity to the wreck of their fortunes, and guard the little that is left them with redoubled vigilance. The spectacle of the gradual depreciation and final collapse of the Confederate currency has taught them a lesson that they are not likely soon to forget; and the consequent catastrophe of a strange confusion of values, and a complete *bouleversement* in the ownership of real property, which, in nine cases out of ten, has passed from the hands of credulous and honest proprietors into those of shrewd and designing knaves and speculators—all this is still fresh in the public memory. With their bitter experience of the baleful effects of revolution upon individual wealth and credit, the once heedless and impulsive Southerners have now grown to be even more sensitive than their fellow-citizens of the North to the symptoms that foreshadow a renewal of social and political disorder; and, to their apprehensive gaze, the small dark clouds now gathering on the national horizon are full of portent. Hence, the Fall elections, which open in the Keystone State and elsewhere to-day, are watched here with keen interest, and the general anticipation of a result which may precipitate a conflict between Congress and the Executive is plainly indicated by the

SIGNS OF A MONEY PANIC,

now visible on all sides in this community. The amount of money afloat and of business transacted in this State during the present season is, of course, too insignificant to allow the timidity of our small capitalists to produce any material reaction in the more important commercial centres of the Union; but as a fair index of the feeling of the whole Southern people during the pendency of the existing political crisis, the feverish throbbing of the financial pulse hereabouts is somewhat noteworthy. The chief and most universal indication of trouble ahead is to be found in the ill-concealed and gradually increasing popular distrust of the national and greenback currency. This is manifested in many ways. *First*, it is known that there is going on a slow but steady absorption by the people here of all the gold that finds its way into this market. I do not mean that capitalists are engaged in this movement; for it is confined rather to the masses of the people, among whom, during this generation, at least, there will never again exist that full confidence in the strength of any paper currency, which they felt before the war in the issues of their own local banks. Nowadays, the small planter, the tradesman, the mechanic, and even the freedman, in laying aside their savings, fancy that they are displaying a degree of financial acumen, (dearly bought by the experience of Confederate days,) in preferring to save two dollars in gold, rather than three in greenbacks. A broker told me yesterday that the bulk of his gold sales consisted of petty amounts, bought to be kept as savings, by the classes I have named. This process is constantly going on. Nor is this all. Few persons at the North are aware of the extent to which a specie currency is in vogue in South Carolina and other Southern States. There is a very large and increasing class of property-holders in Charleston who exact

GOLD RENTS

from their tenants. This is especially the case in all instances in which long leases have been given; for the lessors consider that, unless the lease contains a proviso that the rent shall be payable in specie, they have no protection against the evils of a fluctuating—or rather a depreciating currency. I could mention a dozen pieces of the most valuable property in the city, which I happen to know, are leased in this way. Sometimes this lack of confidence in the stability of human affairs is exhibited equally by landlord and tenant; and it is a common thing for business stands on King-street to be rented for so much per month in gold, the caution of the tenant being evidenced by the shortness of his engagement, and that of the owner by the fact of his insisting on payment in hard cash. But it is not in real estate dealings only that specie remains a common standard of value among this people. Throughout the interior of the State, the quotations of cotton, rice, naval stores, groceries, and, in fact, of all the necessaries of life are uniformly given in specie figures; and on "sale day," as the first Monday of each month is called in the country districts, when all descriptions of property which the owners may wish to sell are brought to the Courthouses and disposed of at public auction, the bidding is always understood to be upon a specie basis. Of course the

EFFECT OF THE UNSETTLED CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY

is to increase rather than diminish this prevailing distrust of the Government currency, and gold and silver, as compared with greenbacks, are far more eagerly sought after to-day than they were six months ago. A similar depressing influence has been exerted upon all kinds of public securities. Charleston has at no time since the close of the war been an important market for United States bonds; but, of late, I hear that the traffic in all classes of Federal securities is almost at a stand-still. The same, however, is true, in greater or less degree of all other kinds of securities. Holders are unwilling to sell at a sacrifice, and buyers cannot be induced to offer anything like the figures at which sales were made a few weeks ago. So things stand. The very little loose cash afloat in this community seeks no other investment than sterling exchange or gold.

PUBLIC FEELING IN REGARD TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Having said thus much in regard to financial topics, I will now briefly sum up the results of my observations of the sentiments of the people here concerning the great political issues which now distract public opinion at the North. Of course, everybody desires the triumph of the policy of restoration inaugurated by the President, and to which Congress has offered so a violent opposition; but in the light of the accounts that reach us from the North, everybody has also learned to regard a Radical triumph, more or less complete, as a foregone conclusion. Hence people are beginning to think gravely of the future, and ask each other "What next?" The terms of the proposed Constitutional Amendment have lately been reproduced and commented upon, editorially, in nearly all the Southern papers, and, pressed by the embarrassments of their situation, many now hesitate to express an opinion upon the expediency of assenting to the measure, who, when Congress adjourned, regarded it rather as a piece of Northern mockery and insult, than as a proposition demanding serious consideration. Judging from my conversations with people here, of all shades of opinion, I do not hesitate to state my conviction that in the event of the Radicals sweeping the Northern elections, a large majority of the voters of the South would be willing to accept, as a choice of evils, the terms of the amendment, excepting always the clause which disqualifies the leading rebels for holding Federal office. Upon this point nearly all the Southerners I have met seem to be inflexible; they regard it as a matter of honor that they should never consent to brand with the stigma of disqualification the leaders, whom they consider as having only been the agents and exponents of the popular will. The other features of the amendment they consider to be little more than the formal sanction of the results which they have always expected to flow, sooner or later, from the failure of their struggle, and these they are ready to accept; but, unless my conclusions are very far wrong, no constitutional amendment which discriminates against anybody for prominence in the effort to establish a Southern Confederacy will ever receive the voluntary ratification either of the masses in this State or of their representatives. The following paragraph, which I clip from the leading editorial of the Charleston *Daily News* of to-day is a fair statement of the public feeling here. Speaking of the elections, it says:

"If the Conservatives are successful, the Presidential policy may be considered triumphant, and the Radicals will be left to the alternative of either quietly submitting, or taking upon themselves the terrible responsibility of inaugurating another civil war. If, on the contrary, these elections confirm the Radicals in power, *we may make up our minds to submit not only to the Constitutional Amendment, but also to such other disagreeable measures as a Republican majority may consider necessary for the future security of their party reign.*"

GEN. SICKLES' RECENT ORDER,

remitting all civil and criminal cases in which the parties concerned are civilians, to the cognizance of the Federal and State Civil Courts, is looked upon here as a step in the right direction, though the order embraces so many limitations and exceptions in its own operation, that it can scarcely be said to fully restore the reign of civil law. *Par parenthèse*, I may observe that a great many people hereabouts are wondering how it is that a Department Commander can continue to regulate by military force the affairs of a State to which the President has long since, by a formal proclamation, restored the blessings of a civil Government.

The Fall trade of Charleston begins to get lively, and the merchants and jobbers are in better humor than heretofore. Business, however, would have been far more brisk but for the prevalence of

"THE BREAK-BONE FEVER,"

which has had the effect of frightening off a very large number of the country dealers who had intended to make their Fall purchases here. This fever is of a mild bilious type, easily managed, and rarely fatal, except when complicated with other diseases, but terribly prostrating in its effects, and attended in its early stages by sharp racking pains in the bones and joints, from which peculiarity it derives its name. The fever has attacked the old residents as well as the new-comers with impartial vigor, and has prevailed to an unprecedented extent, not only here, but in Columbus, Ga., Mobile, and other places, all over the South. It is now slowly disappearing.

The Ghioni-Susini Opera Troupe, with which STRAKOSCH is now making the tour of the leading Southern cities, performed here for three nights last week; but such is the scarcity of the "demnition cash" in this locality, that, notwithstanding the complete and protracted dearth of amusements, the opera drew but slim houses, and the visit of the troupe here did not pay expenses. Q.

POLITICAL.

Reported Views of a Prominent Mississippian on Reconstruction.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore *American* gives the following:

"An eminent Mississippi lawyer, who, during the rebellion, was a prominent rebel, and before the secession of the loyal States had been a member of the National House of Representatives, a Senator of the United States, Governor, &c., of Mississippi, and in influence with its public men and masses was second probably to none in the State—not even to JEFF. DAVIS—has recently put in writing his opinion of the legal attitudes of the two belligerents—the United States Government and the Confederacy—during the war, the character of that war and the attitude—the legal attitude—of the United States at the present time in relation to the States lately in rebellion. He asserts, that the disloyal States, in seceding, exercised a legal right which they possessed as sovereign communities; that by the act of secession they became, in fact, in reference to the Union, foreign States, and that the war of the United States upon the Confederacy was a war of one foreign State upon another. He asserts these as if they were incontrovertible positions. The late war of the United States was in its very nature, one for the conquest of the seceded States, and having conquered them, our Government now, he admits, has a perfect legal right to dictate whatever terms it pleases to the conquered—a right which it possesses, not by virtue of the Constitution, but by the equally potent provisions of the law of nations. Consequently, whatever clemency, or franchises, the disloyal States may receive from the Government in the work of reconstruction will proceed wholly from the magnanimity of the conqueror—not from any consideration due to, or in consequence of any rights of the conquered.

These positions are stated frankly and with great candor. Coming from so distinguished and able a source in the form of an admission against himself—in the form, indeed, of an indorsement of an unlimited power over his own property and freedom, even his own life, with the property and lives of all involved in the rebellion—they may be assumed to be independent and honest, and consequently entitled to at least respectful consideration.

Hon. James Speed Upon the Elections.

The following is a report of the address of Hon. JAMES SPEED, late United States Attorney General, upon the occasion of his receiving a serenade in Louisville, on receipt of the news of the result of the recent elections.

He had been serenaded twice before—once at the beginning of our troubles; the second time when he occupied a high office at Washington, and certain parties attempted to smoke out the Cabinet. At that time he did not respond, but he gladly responded now. He rejoiced that the late elections showed not only Union majorities, but Radical majorities. He gloried in the name of Radical. He rejoiced in the triumph of the cause of universal justice and truth. The men who had suppressed the rebellion by arms, had now fought the battle over with the ballot! The Government could only be respected if based on justice and on truth, just as we can only respect our God as we conceive him as the ideal of right and of justice. The object of the Union party should be this and this alone, neither revenge nor hatred, but only universal love. But while we rejoiced in the victories achieved across the river, by the men who had overcome the rebellion by arms, and who now have secured the fruits of victory by their ballots, we should ask ourselves if we had done our duty, whether we, in Kentucky, had always avowed our true sentiments? He asked if the Union party in Kentucky had an organization? If it had he knew nothing of it, and said it was the duty of every Union man here to work to get up such an organization—even work with the sweat of his brow, as good results are never achieved without work. He closed with an earnest admonition to go to work at once; if not for success to-day, then for to-morrow; if not for next year, then for next!"

Mr. Adams and Mr. Dana—A Short Answer.

The following note was addressed by Mr. DANA to the editor of the Boston *Commonwealth*:

EDITOR COMMONWEALTH: My attention has just been called to the following paragraph in your issue of Saturday last:

"Speaking with CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS one day, about American affairs, Mr. R. H. DANA, JR., mentioned the word 'nation' in connection with the country. 'Nation!' petulantly exclaimed Mr. ADAMS, 'is is no "nation"—nothing but an association of States.' Mr. DANA was not before aware of this maintenance of the doctrine of State rights by Mr. ADAMS."

I desire to say, as early as possible, through your columns, that no such conversation ever took place between Mr. ADAMS and myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BOSTON, Oct. 9, 1866. R. H. DANA, JR.

Political Items.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighth District of Massachusetts met at Worcester on the 12th inst. Hon. GEORGE HODGES declined a nomination, and on the first ballot ALEXANDER DEWITT was nominated. He also declined, pleading ill health and advanced years, and moved that W. A. WILLIAMS, of Worcester, be nominated by acclamation, which was carried, and Mr. WILLIAMS accepted the nomination.

The delegates from Ward One of Boston to the recent Workingmen's Convention which nominated Judge JOSIAH G. ABBOTT for Congress, held a meeting on Saturday evening and passed a resolution repudiating the nomination, as not representing the sentiments of the workingmen. They also voted to call a public meeting to present the question to the people.

The Hartford *Post* gives expression to its hope that if Mr. BRANDAGEE is not a candidate for reelection to Congress, Mr. H. H. STARKWEATHER, of Norwich, will be his successor, believing that he would make an excellent Congressman, and most worthily represent the true Republican sentiment of Connecticut.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Daily Times* concludes an editorial concerning the recent elections in the North, as follows: "The most sensible thing the South can do is just to acknowledge in good faith that we are beaten all over, and just quietly surrender the political control of the country to the conquering party."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* gives the complete returns of the majorities in the Thirteenth District of Ohio, as follows: Licking County, 623 majority, and Coshocton, 361 majority for MORGAN; Muskingum, 356 majority, and Knox, 351 for DELANO. MORGAN'S majority, 297.

Later advices from the Sixth Congressional District of Iowa, place the reëlection of Hon. A. W. HUBBARD beyond doubt, notwithstanding the forged document purporting to come from the Republican Central Committee and falsely reporting Mr. HUBBARD'S death.

A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, states that one State Senator and perhaps a majority of the members of the House from that county will support Ex-Gov. CURRY for United States Senator.

The proclamation of Governor BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, convenes the Legislature at Jackson October 15.

The Republican majority in Iowa is estimated at from 40,000 to 45,000.

Letter from Edwin Forrest—He Will Not Return East Until the Spring.

Mr. FORREST'S health has greatly improved since he has been among the mountains of California. The Boston *Post* states that before going into the interior he acted thirty-five nights in San Francisco, for which he realized nearly $20,000 in gold. The same paper publishes the following extract from a private letter written by him to a friend in Boston, dated Sept. 18:

"Here I am still enjoying the salubrious air of the mountains, on horseback and afoot, and bathing in waters from the hot and cold springs which pour their affluent streams on every hand.

My health is greatly improved and my lameness is now scarcely perceptible. In a few weeks more I shall return to San Francisco to finish my engagement, which was interrupted by my late indisposition. My present intention is not to return to the East until next Spring, for it would be too great a risk to encounter the rigors of a Winter there, which might prove disastrous to the restoration of perfect health. You are aware that the Winter in San Francisco is much more mild and agreeable than the Summer, and after my professional engagement there I shall visit Sacramento and some few other towns, and then go to Los Angeles, where I shall enjoy a climate quite equal to the [illegible] determined to [illegible] How I should like to [illegible] mountains this [illegible] reasonable idea of [illegible] The skies are cloudless, [illegible] shadows, not a drop of rain [illegible] aridity; the trees are fresh and green, and the air as exhilarating as champagne."

A Queer Case—Sale of Children—A Pair of Twins.

From the Louisville Democrat.

Last Saturday Mrs. MARGARET STILLMAN, who lives on the "Point," gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl. When they were born the mother said she was not going to keep them, and proposed to her sister to get rid of these assumed nuisances. This was refused. Some of the neighbors hearing of the affair proposed to take the children, but the mother refused to part with them without some compensation. She first agreed that if they would pay the midwife her fee for attendance ($5) she would relinquish all claim to the children. This was not acceded to, but it was finally agreed that one of the neighbors should have the girl, if she would give Mrs. STILLMAN two pairs of children's shoes. The woman who got the boy was to pay $2. She took the child home, but her husband, not liking the transaction, made her return the child to its mother. The mother of the children has been twice married. Her first husband was killed while in the Fourth Kentucky, in 1864. She afterward married STILLMAN, and went to Indiana to live. About four months after her marriage she left her husband, on account of cruel and inhuman treatment, and returned to this city. She has three children living, the fruit of her first marriage. She is in destitute circumstances, gaining a scanty subsistence by her needle.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WALL-STREET FORGERIES.

Examination Before Justice Dowling—Affidavit of the Receiving Teller of the Hanover Bank—The Prisoner Held for Trial Without Bail.

Agreeably to adjournment the examination into the case of EDWARD URWICK, who stands charged with being a party to the forging three checks, one being on the National Chemical Bank for $4,780, and purporting to have been drawn by J. C. LORD; one for $8,961 on the National Park Bank, and drawn by PHILIP MEYERS & CO.; and the third for $3,600, drawn by the same firm, on the Merchants' Bank, was resumed before Justice DOWLING yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. When the magistrate had taken his seat, and the prisoner been brought in, the following affidavit was made on behalf of the prosecution:

George H. Andruss, of the Hanover Bank, being sworn, deposes and says—That on the 12th day of October, 1866, in the City of New-York and County of New-York, Edward Urwick, here present, came to deponent, who is receiving teller at said Bank, and presented three checks, two of which are hereto annexed; one on the Chemical Bank, dated New-York, Oct. 11, 1866, payable to the order of Eugene Durard for the sum of $4,780, in current funds, properly stamped and certified, purporting to be drawn by John C. Lord; and the other on the National Park Bank, dated New-York, Oct. 11, 1866, payable to the order of Eugene Durard, for the sum of $8,961 18, stamped and certified, and purporting to be drawn by Philip Meyer & Co. for the purpose of deposit, and being credited to the said Durard, in whose name an account had the day previous been opened in the said Bank; but deponent, before any credit upon the said checks was made, sent the checks to the several banks, and they were returned to the Hanover Bank, with the intelligence that the same were counterfeit; (the third check being on the Merchants' Bank, the certification being genuine, the said check was retained at said Bank, and does not form a part of this affidavit,) that the amount of said deposit was the sum of $17,341 10; that in about half an hour after the said deposit was made a clerk of Joseph Molter presented a check on the said Hanover Bank, signed by said E. Durard, dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1866, for the sum of fifteen thousand two hundred ($15,200) dollars, which check was presented to said Joseph Molter in payment for $10,600 in gold, by the said Edward Urwick; deponent has been informed that there is no one of the name of Philip Meyer & Co. having any account at said National Park Bank; that the signature of John C. Lord to the Chemical Bank check is a forgery, he having no account in said bank, and that the certificates in both the said annexed checks are forgeries; deponent says that the said checks were presented by said Urwick to said Bank with intent to cheat and defraud, and prays he may be dealt with as the law directs.

Affidavits were also made by Mr. JOHN C. LORD, of No. 36 Broadway, and E. KELLOGG WRIGHT, Paying Teller of the National Park Bank, in which they testified to the forgery of the signature and the certification of the check in that Bank.

As there appeared to be no further evidence in the case, the prisoner was committed for trial by the magistrate, who refused to receive bail. URWICK is a native of London, England, 25 years of age, and resides at No. 196 Pearl-street, Brooklyn. In answer to the charge preferred against him, the prisoner made the following statement:

"On Saturday, Oct. 6, 1866, an advertisement appeared in the *Sun* for a clerk; he was to be at Room 16, No. 52 Broad-street, from 11 to 12 o'clock; I, with several others, appeared there; no one came until toward 1 o'clock; Mr. Durard, the advertiser, then came; the applicants were in a row; he took our names, and finally hired me; he said to me come down stairs; when we got outside the office he said 'I want a confidential clerk,' and finally told me to be at the office on Monday at 10 o'clock; I remained in his employ until Oct. 12, 1866, doing various errands; on that day he sent me to the Hanover Bank and I deposited the checks for him; he then sent me to Mr. Molter's office with the check to pay for the gold."

Assistant District-Attorney GUNNING S. BEDFORD, who was present at the examination in behalf of the people, took charge of the papers, and they will be laid before the Grand Jury for action. The prisoner was sent down stairs to a cell. No clue as yet exists to the whereabouts of DURARD, which name is, doubtless, a fresh *alias* for an experienced operator.

The Recent Fatal Accident in Harlem Tunnel—Inquest by Coroner Naumann—The Jury Find the Harlem Railroad Company Guilty of Negligence.

Just about dusk on Saturday evening Mr. WM. DAVIS, a distiller, doing business at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, and residing at No. 2 Strykers-row, started up town through the Harlem Tunnel, which extends from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second street, under Fourth-avenue. While thus proceeding along the railroad track he was knocked down and run over by a passenger car, sustaining a compound fracture of the left thigh. The unfortunate man was picked up by the driver of the car and subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued on Monday. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest in the case yesterday, but he failed to discover how the deceased came to be run over. Mr. DAVIS being unable to make any *ante-mortem* statement, and the driver declaring that he neither saw nor heard any noise until after the accident. The following is his testimony, as adduced before the jury:

Luke Garvin being duly sworn, deposed:—I reside at the corner of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue; I left Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue about a quarter to nine o'clock on Saturday night last and drove up until I got into the tunnel, when I heard the crash and a man groan; I stopped the car, got off, and could not see the man when I got off, it was so dark; I called to the driver behind and sent him for a lamp to Forty-second-street; he came back with a light and found deceased lying under the car; his left leg was under the forward truck; only one of the forward wheels had passed over his leg; we picked him up and put him into the car, drove up to Forty-second street and called an officer, who ordered me to hitch the horses to the other end of the car and drive back to Twenty-ninth-street, which I did; the officer got a coach and took the injured man to the Hospital; I had two lights inside the car; I am over a year and a half in the country; I have driven about three months; there was a light at the lower end of the tunnel; a license is not needed to drive a car; I had no light in front of the car; if I had had a good light in front of the car I could have seen the deceased; I don't know if they have a watchman at the tunnel; there are two tracks through the tunnel; there is no foot-path through the tunnel; a notice is up to that effect; I have seen people passing through; there is some light there in the day time; at some places there you cannot see a man in the tunnel even in the day light.

Several other witnesses were examined, among them the wife of deceased, but their testimony was of no importance. The case being given to the Jury, they rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death by injuries caused by being run over by a New-York and Harlem passenger car in the tunnel of Thirty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, and we censure the Company for gross and culpable negligence in not having sufficient lights in the tunnel and on the front of the cars; and we also censure the Company for not having a guard at the tunnel to prevent people from passing through."

Arrest of a Fugitive Hotel Thief on an Old Charge—He is Held for Trial by Recorder Hackett.

On the 30th of May last, a well-dressed man entered the jewelry store of Messrs. TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, and asked to see some diamond rings. The salesman exhibited a case containing several very valuable stones, but they did not seem to suit the proposed buyer, and he left the store without making any purchases. Soon after his departure the clerk discovered that a ring containing a diamond valued at $1,000 had been abstracted from the case, and another ring bearing a worthless imitation substituted in its place.

The detectives discovered that WILLIAM J. BAILEY, *alias* William Bruce, a notorious and most expert hotel-thief, was the man who had committed this adroit theft, and he was accordingly arrested and carried before a Police Magistrate, who committed him for trial. The prisoner was then brought before one of the Supreme Court Judges on a writ of *certiorari*, when he was released on bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BAILEY has been missing ever since that time, he having forfeited bail and made good his escape. Information recently reached Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, and Detective ELDER, to the effect that BAILEY was hiding in Philadelphia, and they accordingly made search for him, succeeding, on Sunday evening last, in arresting the fugitive at Grey's Ferry Bridge, near Philadelphia, when they brought their prisoner on to this City.

Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before Recorder HACKETT, [illegible] when he [illegible] Tombs [illegible] Court of [illegible] considerable [illegible] Police circles as the prisoner's antecedents [illegible] and owing to the long chase he has [illegible] officers in search of him. BAILEY is 22 years of age, a native of this country, and says he is a printer by trade.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Decrease of Cholera—Comparative Statistics—Death Rate per Year—Mortality Among Children Diminishing—Dr. Harris' Letter.

The number of deaths reported in the City last week was 428, being 21 less than was reported the previous week, and 66 less than the corresponding week of last year. During the week there were 13 deaths from cholera reported, being 23 less than in the previous week.

Of the whole number of deaths 121 were under 1 year, 63 under 2 years, 11 under 3 years, 7 under 4 years, 2 under 5 years, 12 between 5 and 10 years of age, 14 between 10 and 15 years, 9 between 15 and 20 years, 109 between 20 and 40 years, 52 between 40 and 60 years, 25 between 60 and 80 years, 3 of 80 years and upward.

There were 65 deaths in the Public Institutions, as follows: Battery Barracks Hospital, 3; New-York Hospital, 5; St. Vincent's Hospital, 5; Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, 12; Almshouse, 8; Charity, 6; Colored Home, 3; Lunatic Asylum, 3; Nursery Hospital, 4; St. Luke's, 5; Mount Sinai Hospital, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 14.

The following is the zymotic table:

Wards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total from Zymotic Diseases.	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total population (in Wards)—Census of 1860.
1*	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	8	1	19	18,120
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	2,507
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	1	1	3,757
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	1	13	21,994
5†	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	2	13	24,341
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	—	22	20,698
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	1	14	40,308
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	—	18	39,722
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	1	18	44,386
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	—	15	29,651
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	—	30	59,963
12‡	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	—	21	36,647
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	—	15	32,929
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	—	20	28,087
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	6	27,588
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	—	18	45,183
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	2	36	72,770
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	—	17	57,464
19§	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	1	48	32,841
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	1	32	67,554
21‖	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	1	26	49,026
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	1	29	61,749
	—	—	6	10	4	2	7	19	12	20	35	4	17	136	13	428	814,254

*Includes deaths in Battery Hospital.
†Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
‡Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospital.
§Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
‖Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are thus set forth:

MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Scarlatina	6	Diarrhoea (Acute)	17
Diphtheria	10	Cholera (Asiatic)	12
Croup	4	Cholera Infantum	20
Whooping Cough	2	Intermittent Fever	2
Typhus Fever	2	Remittent Fever	3
Typhoid Fever	19	Irritative Fever	1
Puerperal Fever	1	Cholera Morbus	4
Dysentery (Acute)	18		

ENTHETIC OR INOCULATED DISEASES.

Syphilis	2

DIETIC.

Starvation, Privation, &c.	6	Pyæmia	3
Intemperance	1		

DIATHETIC.

Rheumatism	4	Cancer of the Uteri	1
Cancer	1	Cancer of the Liver	1
Cancer of the Stomach	1		

TUBERCULAR.

Scrofula	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis	59
Tabes Mesenterica	15	Hydrocephalus	6

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Meningitis	15	Epilepsy	2
Cerebritis	1	Congestion of Brain	8
Softening of the Brain	2	Angina Pectoris	1
Apoplexy	3	Progressive Locomotor Ataxia	1
Convulsions	27		
Paralysis (general)	1		

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Pericarditis	1	Hypertrophy of the Heart	3
Disease of the Heart	5	Valvular Disease of Heart	3
Polypus of the Heart	1		

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Laryngitis	1	Pneumonia	21
Bronchitis	14	Congestion of the Lungs	8
Pleurisy	1	Hemorrhage	3
Hydrothorax	1		

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Gastritis	3	Melaena	1
Enteritis	6	Ulcer of the Stomach	1
Peritonitis	3	Hepatitis	1
Strangulated Hernia	1	Jaundice	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2		

URINARY SYSTEM.

Nephria (Bright's Dis.)	10	Perforation of Intest's	1

GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

Metritis	1	Uterus Disease	1

LOCOMOTORY SYSTEM.

Spinal Disease	2	Caries	1

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES (CHILDREN.)

Premature Birth	4	Teething	5

WOMEN.

Childbirth (see Puerperal Fever)	1

AGE.

Old age	4

NUTRITION.

Debility	10

ACCIDENTS AND NEGLIGENCE.

Fractures & Contusions	7	Drowning	5
Gunshot Wounds	1		
Total			428

RECAPITULATION.

Miasmatic diseases	129	Urinary system	11
Enthetic	2	Generative system	2
Dietic	8	Developmental (children)	9
Diathetic	8	Developmental (women)	1
Tubercular	91	Developmental (old age)	4
Nervous system	61	Developmental (nutrition)	10
Circulatory system	13	Accident	13
Respiratory system	49		
Digestive system	19	Total	428

The following is a recapitulation of ages, sexes and nativities of persons that died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Oct. 13, 1866:

NEW-YORK.

Men	100	Girls	108
Women	95		
Boys	125	Total	428

NATIVITIES.

British America	2	Sweden	1
Austria	2	Switzerland	1
England	12	United States	267
France	5	Wales	2
Germany	39	West Indies	1
Ireland	93		
Poland	1	Total	428
Scotland	2		

BROOKLYN.

Men	31	Girls	59
Women	37		
Boys	50	Total	177

NATIVITIES.

England	5	Spain	2
France	2	United States	126
Germany	9		
Ireland	32	Total	177
Scotland	1		

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is the meteorological table kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health, for the week ending Oct. 13, 1866:

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	October.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Tem'ture.	Thermometer—Lowest Point—Night.	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday	7	30.16	60	50	60	
Monday	8	30.00	67	60	67	
Tuesday	9	30.10	62	58	68	
Wednesday	10	30.10	59	54	66	
Thursday	11	30.04	58	52	75	.5
Friday	12	29.81	64	54	84	
Saturday	13	29.80	56	50	58	

Mean of Barometer for week	30.00
Mean of Temperature for week	60
Average of Humidity for week, Saturation being 100	68
Total Rainfall	.5

DR. HARRIS' WEEKLY LETTER.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR: In the week ending Oct. 13, there were 428 deaths in New-York, including 67 in public institutions. The island institutions gave but 32 of these deaths, which is an almost unprecedentedly small mortality for that portion of our population.

The total of deaths in Brooklyn was 148. This mortality is equivalent to an annual death rate, in Brooklyn, of 26 per 1,000 inhabitants; in New-York of 28 7-10 per 1,000, excluding County institutions. Though these estimates are necessarily based upon the much doubted census of 1865, our comparisons with other cities are now favorable. The third week in September the death rate in Liverpool was as 52 per 1,000 annually; in London as 28; in Manchester 30, and in Vienna 43.

The mean temperature last week was 60 degrees Fahrenheit; the average of humidity was 68, complete saturation of the atmosphere being represented by 100. For the dates and cities just mentioned in Europe, the mean temperature was 58:7, and the average humidity 83, at the Greenwich Observatory; and in Vienna the temperature was 58 degrees Fahrenheit.

Zymotic infections caused 31 ½ per cent. of all deaths in New-York, and the diarrhoeal diseases gave 53 per cent. of the zymotic causes. Zymotic causes in Brooklyn gave 31 per cent., and of that class the [illegible] gave only 17½ per cent. There [illegible] cholera in [illegible] New-York [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] week, [illegible] greater number of [illegible] in both our cities.

Typhoid fever and dysentery are now far more prevalent than cholera, and, concerning the former malady, we give the families of the sick the same advice as in cholera, in regard to immediate disinfection of the excreta from the bowels. The true typhus or ship fever is not as prevalent as usual at this period of the year.

Perhaps no fact can better illustrate the improvement and the particular change that has occurred in the public health than the following statement:

The percentage of zymotic causes in total list of deaths last week was 31 per cent.; but in August and September, 54 per cent.

The percentage of deaths from local (mostly inflammatory and organic) diseases last week was 36 5-6 per cent; but in August and September, 21 per cent.

The former class has decreased from 600 a week to 134 the last week; while the class of local diseases scarcely varies from the average of the eight preceding weeks.

The rate of mortality among children is steadily diminishing, the first year of infancy giving but 27 per cent., and the first five years of childhood gave but 45 per cent. of the total deaths; while in Brooklyn the same periods of childhood gave 32½ and 52 per cent., respectively.

The New-York Coroners made returns of 23 inquests, five of which were upon persons who died by drowning. Respectfully, E. HARRIS.

Detective Police Rewards.

Insinuations have been made to the effect that a misunderstanding exists between several members of the Detective Police and those in authority over them, relative to certain moneys which were understood to have been placed in the hands of Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY in trust for the Detective Police. The moneys referred to consisted of rewards voluntarily paid by persons for whom money and other property had been recovered by the Detective Police at various times. It appears that the Board of Police Commissioners, some time ago, adopted a resolution directing that all such rewards were to constitute a general fund, and that after deducting the usual proportion for the Police Insurance fund, the whole amount was to be, at stated times, equally divided between the members of the Detective squad. Mr. KENNEDY regarded such a plan as unfair, and remonstrated with the Board upon what he considered the impropriety of the measure thus proposed. The nature of the organization of the Detective squad rendered this remonstrance the more effectual, and it is probable that the Commissioners, seeing the cogency of the Superintendent's reasons, will adopt a more satisfactory plan for the distribution of such moneys as have been or any that may in the future be paid as rewards by citizens who feel themselves satisfied with the recovery of their lost or stolen property. The charge that a "ring" exists in the Detective squad to whom certain valuable cases are submitted for the purpose of "working up" is denied. The fact is, however, so far as the term "ring" may be regarded as applicable in the premises, the matter may be easily comprehended. When a person who has been victimized of certain property makes his complaint to the Superintendent, or in his absence to the Inspector in charge, an officer is selected to attend to that particular case, whatever it may be; not any officer who may be at liberty for the time being, but one whose acquaintance with the line of business indicated by the circumstances of the case has rendered him an adept therein, and for that reason is likely to do the business most effectively and in the shortest possible time. For instance, there are certain officers, whose peculiar abilities fit them for detecting forgeries; certain other officers, who would be utterly useless in cases of forgery, who are adepts in the detection of frauds by servant girls; certain others who would hunt up burglars or highway robbers with a facility and readiness which make them the specific men to attend to that class of cases, and so on through the various classes of offences the commission of which criminals endeavor to cover up in doubt and uncertainty. The Detective squad must necessarily be thus constituted, for it would be utterly impossible to combine in one man all the qualifications requisite for detective police duty in all its branches. Every department of crime, then, must have a distinct class of officers to deal with it in its hidden stages, and such distinct class is no more a "ring" than a grocery-store is a "ring" in its relation to a dry goods establishment. That there may be among the Detectives men who would deal unfairly is not unlikely. That, however, is a weakness which cannot always be provided against, for after all something must be left to the credit of manly honor and common honesty, and where it is wanting the especial loss is that of him whose shortcoming it is to be dishonorable or unfaithful. Under the general rule men are supposed to obey the laws laid down for their guidance. With regard to rewards, it cannot be fair for one man who has only received $100 in the course of a year to share alike with the man who may have succeeded in obtaining $1,000. The scale of equality ought certainly to insure to every man his own reward, and to every man, under these circumstances, perfect satisfaction. The circumstance suggesting this article caused us to make some inquiries at the proper place, and from what we have learned we can assure the public that while the Police Commissioners have endeavored to do what was right, as it appeared to them at the time, the Superintendent's connection with the matter is straightforward, businesslike and correct.

Trial of Breech-Loading Small Arms.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Oct. 10, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 322.—The following-named officers are hereby appointed a Commission to make examination and trial of the recent inventions and improvements in breech-loading military small arms, and especially of such inventions and improvements as have been made for alterations of the muzzle-loading military arms now in use, viz.:

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM IRVINE, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER, Commissary-General of Ordnance.
Col. WILLIAM G. WARD, Twelfth Regiment National Guard.
Col. GEORGE M. BAKER, Seventy-fourth Regiment National Guard.
Col. SILAS W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General.

The said Board will convene at such time and place, and as often as circumstances may require, and make such tests and experiments as shall be calculated to prove the superiority of the different inventions and improvements which shall be offered for examination and trial, and make report thereof with all convenient dispatch.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
WM. IRVINE, Adjutant-General.
Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A BURGLAR CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

During Monday night the sleeping chamber of CHARLES MILLER, at No. 85 Forsyth-street, was entered by HENRY BIZENDORFF, who forced off the lock of the door and then carried off a silver watch and chain, a pocket-book containing $7, a pair of boots and a quantity of leather, making the aggregate value of the plunder about $45. Mr. MILLER was not awakened by the movements of the thief, and only learned the fact of a robbery having been committed through subsequent events. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer O'SHEA, of the Fourth Precinct, saw a man passing through Chatham-street with a bundle on his shoulder, and arrested him on suspicion. On reaching the Oak-street Station-house the prisoner gave his name as HENRY BIZENDORFF, and freely admitted whence he had obtained the plunder, stating that it belonged to Mr. MILLER, in whose house he had been lodging. The burglar was yesterday committed for trial, in default of bail. He is a native of Germany and 29 years of age.

STEAMBOAT THIEVES.

For the past two seasons the freight embarked from time to time on board the steamers of the Fall River line has been broken into, and large quantities of valuable goods stolen. So dexterously were these robberies effected that none of the Captains nor the agent of the line could discover any traces of the guilty parties. One night last week Capt. THORNE and Officer MOFFAT, of the Fourth Precinct, succeeded in arresting WM. BOYD and CHARLES L. LUFKIN, in whose possession they found thirteen pairs of boots. When taken to the Oak-street Station-house BOYD stated that he was mate on board of the propeller *Mount Vernon*, of the Fall River line. Both prisoners were locked up for the night, and the Captain placed himself in communication with Mr. ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD, agent of the line, when he learned of the series of robberies so frequently occurring upon the steamers plying between Fall River and this City. The property found in the possession of BOYD and LUFKIN was exhibited to the agent, and he at once identified the boots as forming part of a case that had been broken into on board the *Mount Vernon*. When informed of the discovery made, both the prisoners admitted their guilt, and gave Capt. THORNE such further information as led to the recovery of nearly $1,000 worth of goods, consisting mainly of boots and shoes, which they had abstracted from the cargoes on different vessels of the Fall River line. A considerable portion of these recovered goods had been sent to Yarmouth, Me., where LUFKIN resides, and a portion was found in an auction room in Brooklyn, and another lot at BOYD'S house, in East New-York. The Police expect to trace a still larger amount of the missing property, as well as to effect the arrest of other thieves engaged in the same business on the same line. Both the accused were arraigned before the Court yesterday afternoon, when they confessed their guilt, and were accordingly held for trial in default of $2,000 bail each. BOYD is a native of Ireland, and 30 years of age; his confederate is a native of Poland, and aged 36 years.

INDECENT CONDUCT.

Officer MCARTHUR, of the Broadway squad, while on duty near Grand-street, was called by the foreman of the workmen employed on the new building next door to DEVLIN & CO.'s place of business, who directed his attention to a respectably dressed young man, who had ensconsed himself beneath the scaffold bridge erected for pedestrians, with indecent intent, in watching lady promenaders. While the officer was looking at him some of the workmen treated the scamp to a shower-bath from the mortar tub. When he came up the patrolman inquired if he could find no better occupation, when the fellow replied that that was his business. The officer then arrested him. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner gave his name as ANDREW HARTT, and his residence in King-street. The Justice committed HARTY for disorderly conduct, and locked him up in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

CHARGE OF CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

JAMES MORAN, the driver of a dray, was arrested yesterday by Officer MCVEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on the charge of cruelty to his horse. It appears that the animal became baulky while passing through Avenue D, when MORAN picked up a large paving-stone, weighing about three pounds, which he threw with great violence, striking the horse on the head, whereupon the officer came up and arrested him. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

ASSAULT WITH A HAMMER.

Officer MOORE, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday arrested LOUIS WEISS, on the charge of striking a fellow-workman in the machine-shop No. 89 Mercer-street on the head with a hammer, inflicting serious injuries, from which it is thought he cannot recover. The injured man's name is WM. SHAFFER. He was removed at once to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies. The assailant was brought before Justice DODGE, who committed him to prison to await the result of SHAFFER'S injuries.

A MAN WHIPPED BY HIS WIFE.

WM. A. WAGNER yesterday caused the arrest of his wife, MARIA, and a man named JAMES H. KELLER, on the charge of assault and battery. According to the complainant's story, some difficulty occurred between himself and his wife, in the presence of KELLER, when she drew a knife and threatened to cut her husband with it. He then ordered her to desist or leave the house, when KELLER stepped in, and taking the weapon from Mrs. WAGNER'S hand, brandished it in unpleasant proximity to WAGNER'S head. The belligerent pair were brought before Justice DODGE, who committed them both for trial in default of $600 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Mr. HENRY LANGE, who resides at No. 187 Rivington-street, was assaulted on Monday night, and seriously injured, by two men named JOHN ENGLEHORN and LOUIS NEITZ, who, as is alleged, attempted to be quite too familiar with a young lady who was passing the injured man's house, on her way from night school. She immediately screamed aloud, and called for help, when Mr. LANGE came down to her assistance. Both the ruffians then set upon him, and cut him severely about the head and face with some sharp instrument, which he did not see. The assailants were accordingly arrested and brought before the magistrate, who committed them for examination.

A PICKPOCKET AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE MEETING.

On Monday evening Officer O'CONNOR arrested a man named HENRY MANGLES, who, as the officer alleges, was attempting to pick pockets at the ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute. The accused was committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

The Death of John Van Buren—Adjournment of the Courts.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, held by Justice CLERKE, after the transaction of some *ex-parte* business, a motion was made by Mr. Chauncey Shaffer that the Court adjourn out of respect to the memory of Mr. Van Buren. The speaker said he had just learned of the sudden death of their friend and brother, while on a voyage from Europe to New-York, in the steamship *Scotia*. This was not the time to pronounce a eulogy upon the memory of the deceased. There would no doubt be a meeting of the Bar, when there would be an opportunity to pay such a tribute to his talents and eminent services as might be deemed proper. The motion was seconded by Mr. Traphagen. Justice CLERKE said he agreed with the gentlemen, that this was a fit occasion to adjourn the Court. He briefly but very feelingly alluded to the career of the deceased. He said he was a well-known member of the Bar of this City and State; he had occupied the high position of Attorney-General of New York, and for many years had been a well-known statesman. He was also an orator of no inferior grade. He would direct an adjournment until Wednesday morning, to which time all causes set down for this day would stand over. The Clerk of the Court was directed to enter in his minutes the fact of the adjournment and the occasion therefor.

CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In this Court the trial of a cause had been commenced before a Jury. After the plaintiff had concluded his case, Mr. Luke F. Cozans moved the Court that, by reason of the death of Mr. John Van Buren, this Court adjourn. In a few remarks the speaker urged the propriety of a suspension of business. The motion to adjourn was seconded by Mr. John Lanktree. The presiding Justice said that on an occasion of this nature it was eminently proper to suspend the business of the Court, and, in accordance with the motion, he would direct an adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning. The Clerk was requested to enter the proceedings on the minutes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

In this Court, there being no cases in readiness for trial, an adjournment took place before the death of Mr. Van Buren was generally known.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.

Before Justice Garvin.

Mr. Dodge made the motion that the Court adjourn out of respect to the memory of Mr. Van Buren. He said it was well known that the deceased had occupied a high and distinguished position in this State, both as a lawyer and a statesman. From the outset of his career, he had been known as a man of learning and ability, and from that time he had been the compeer of the giants of the Bar of the Empire State. He had often been the opponent of or associated with such eminent jurists as Beardsley, Chief-Justice Bronson, Ogden Hoffman, Ambrose L. Jordan, Wm. Curtis Noyes, and numerous others, all of whom have passed away. There would be another occasion when it would be more appropriate to speak of the general character and services of the deceased. For the present he thought it proper the Court should adjourn.

Mr. Chauncey Shaeffer said perhaps he should content himself with merely seconding the motion of his brother; but he could not forego the duty that seemed incumbent upon him as a member of the Bar, to say a few words concerning the life and character of their deceased friend. That the deceased, in his lifetime, was a man of no ordinary character, those who knew him personally and intimately knew full well. Although he had inherited, so far as that was possible in this country, a great name, yet it is a part of the political history of this State, that he disregarded the advantages of birth, and having adopted the legal profession, he devoted himself to its duties with an assiduity such as, according to the generally-received opinion, requires the incentives of poverty to call forth. When comparatively young, he was called upon to occupy positions that had been assigned to the greatest of his predecessors. The speaker had known deceased since 1846. He knew him as a lawyer and as a friend. He knew that he had been engaged in very many important causes, and he had invariably manifested a vast amount of legal learning, whether before a Jury, the General Term, or the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Roger A. Pryor then made a few remarks, in which he eulogized the talents, learning and social qualities of the deceased. He had known him but a short time, but he knew him to be certainly a great lawyer and statesman.

Mr. Justice GARVIN, in granting the motion for an adjournment, said: It is eminently proper that on an occasion like the present, we should stop and consider our future destiny. Men of brilliant intellects—those who are the shining lights around us—generally go suddenly and often unexpectedly; and thus death comes to all. It may be preceded by sickness and suffering, yet death is often terribly sudden; and this visitation is undoubtedly felt by members of the Bar more than it would be by any other members of the community, except by those immediately associated with the deceased. He was a man of a particularly genial temperament—a man who had all those resources about him which made it not only a pleasure, but a great delight to be associated with him, either in business or in social intercourse. He was much sought for in society and courted by politicians, and no matter whether a man was opposed to him in politics or not, he always found him the same genial friend. No man was more kindly to the younger members of the Bar, and no man did more to elucidate truth and to bring out the principles of justice in all ways. Everything he said and did tended to attach him signally to those with whom he associated. I therefore fully concur with what has been said, and heartily add my meed of respect to the memory of the deceased. I sincerely trust that this lesson may not be lost upon us. By it we are all reminded of the uncertainty of this life, of the certainty of death, and of the importance of preparing for the future. Our time here is short at the furthest; let us all, therefore, whether lawyers or Judges, or whatever our calling in life, so well, so faithfully and so fearlessly discharge our several duties that we may be fully prepared for the change, come when it may. The Court is adjourned till Wednesday, at 11 A. M., and the Clerk will enter the same in the minutes.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.

Before Judge Jones.

Ex-Judge Dean said he was sorry to interrupt the proceedings of the Court by a motion for an adjournment. As one of the counsel engaged in a cause then on trial, he was exceedingly anxious to get through. But since he had come into the court-room he had learned with profound sorrow, that their friend and brother, John Van Buren, was no more. That was no time to pronounce a eulogy. There would be a meeting of the Bench and Bar no doubt, at which there would be an opportunity for those who had known him longest and most intimately, to speak of his merits. He merely arose to move an adjournment.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Fine, who in a few words referred to the great talents and eloquence of the deceased. The fact that his death occurred on shipboard, just as he was nearing his native shore, was also feelingly alluded to.

The Court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Mr. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, said: May it please the Court, I have been informed that Hon. John Van Buren, distinguished as a citizen of this State, and as a member of the Bar, is dead. He died on his passage home from Europe, last Sunday. As a mark of respect to his memory, and in accordance with an approved custom, I move that this Court do now adjourn. It is appropriate that Mr. Brady, who has been associated with Mr. Van Buren in so many contests of the law, should speak his eulogy.

Mr. James T. Brady said: If your Honor please, I came here to-day, as your Honor knows, to endeavor, with my friend, Mr. Field, to defend a young man charged with crime. We are prepared on both sides, Mr. Clinton being associated with Mr. Hutchings for the prosecution. At the door of the Court-house I was informed that intelligence had been received announcing the decease of my friend, John Van Buren, on board the steamship *Scotia*, at sea on Sunday last, as is stated, from general debility. We have taken pains, while your Honor has been engaged in this ordinary business of the forenoon, to ascertain whether this melancholy report was, indeed, well-founded; and I am sorry to say that there is no reason to doubt it. Very few men in this country have ever attracted more public attention than Mr. Van Buren. He began his professional and political life a few years before I entered on the arena in which he and I often encountered each other. It was our lot very frequently to differ on political subjects; but I must say that in all my intercourse with Mr. Van Buren, although he was a man of strong prejudices, sincere friendships and unenduring dislikes, I never discovered in him anything which did not become the patriotic American citizen, the dignified and able lawyer, and the kind-hearted man. All of us who appear before the public, no matter in how limited a sphere, are subjected to the criticism of our fellow-men; and it is the province of the American people very freely to criticise all who are at all public in their character. Judicious men profit by this criticism; and the longer we live, your Honor, as I am sure you discover, though now in the flower of your youth, the more inclined we are to have deference to the opinions of our fellow-men, and to invite their careful inspection of everything that we do. Mr. Van Buren entertained this opinion, and though in public his wit always flashed brightly, his satire was as keen as that of any man I ever had the pleasure to know, and his powers as a popular public speaker not inferior to those of any man alive. He had, under all these, the most affectionate and sincere love of the people that I ever discovered in a public man. In view of these things, and in view of the fact that he once held the high and honorable station of Attorney-General in this State; that he was eminent at the Bar and in public affairs generally, even if we had some little lingering hope that he may not be deceased, I think we all feel, these gentlemen of the Jury, and those who are in this Court-room, that we would do injustice to ourselves and injustice to his memory, if he be truly departed, if we did not accede, with mournful pleasure, to the suggestions so kindly and so appropriately made by my friend the District-Attorney. I will not pause at this time, your Honor, to dwell upon the thoughts appropriate to this mournful occasion. I can tell where the death of Mr. Van Buren is going to strike a heavy blow. I hope if any observations which I make at this instant shall find their way into the public prints, (and I desire that they shall not,) that the lady will not take offence when I tell you that the most beautiful circumstance in all the career of Mr. Van Buren was his love for his daughter. I have performed the office of a friend as far as I could. I am sorry that the Lord has been pleased to take Mr. Van Buren away, and I shall be happy to meet him in the world to come. Mr. Brady spoke with considerable emotion, and appeared to be overwhelmed in sorrow as he took his seat.

Recorder HACKETT said: The Court learns with deep and profound regret this unfortunate news of the death of Mr. Van Buren, and thinks it eminently proper and just that this Court should adjourn, as a mark of respect to so distinguished a man, so well known to us, and who has earned so many distinctions in our midst. The Court will adjourn until to-morrow morning, as a mark of respect to his memory.

Important Notice to Members of the Bar Applying on Habeas Corpus for Bail Where Parties have been Convicted at Special Sessions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

The People vs. James Sweeny, John Sweeny, George Sweeny.—The prisoners were convicted at the Court of Special Sessions, Oct. 2, 1866, of violating the Boat Law, in violation of Sec. 6, of the laws of 1866, chapter 475, page 1,032, to wit, in boarding a vessel lying at anchor in the harbor of New-York, but not having arrived at the place for the discharge of her cargo. They were brought before a magistrate, where they elected to be tried by the Court of Special Sessions, and entered into a recognizance for their appearance at said Court for trial on said charge. After being duly tried and convicted by the said Court, they were sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars each, the lowest sentence the Court could impose for the offence. They are now brought before this Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be bailed, pending the argument of a writ of *certiorari* allowed and returnable before the General Term of this Court. The *habeas corpus* is the only writ before this Court. The return to the *certiorari* is made to the General Term of this Court, and can, under the statute, be made any time within ten days. The return to the writ of *habeas corpus* brings up the record of conviction of a competent Court having particular jurisdiction of the offence as stated in section 8, of laws of 1866, and also showing that they elected to be tried by said Court. Counsel claims that because no provision is made for their detention upon their refusing to pay the fine, they must be bailed. Judge Daly said in the case of the twelve commitments, 19 Abbott, P. & R. page 397, where the same question was raised in a case of disorderly conduct: "The statute is silent as to what the magistrate is to do if the security is not given; but though not expressed, the intention is manifestly implied that the offender is to be committed until he gives it, or until the expiration of the period for which he was required to give it."

In opposition to the motion to bail on the writ of *habeas corpus*, where the party or parties are convicted by a Court of compent jurisdiction, Mr. Blunt, Assistant District-Attorney, said: I submit the following authorities:

A conviction for misdemeanor before a Court of Special Sessions cannot be reviewed on a return to a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Where it appears by a return to a writ of *habeas corpus* that the prisoner in whose behalf it was sued out is detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of a competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, it is the duty of the officer before whom the writ is returned forthwith to remand the prisoner. (The People vs. Mary Shea, 3 Parker, 562.)

Error committed by a Criminal Court having jurisdiction of the offence and of the person of the prisoner cannot be reëxamined on *habeas corpus*, whether the error occurred at the trial or is alleged to exist in the judgment rendered; the only remedy is by *certiorari* or writ of error.

Error, irregularity or want of form is no ground for discharging on *habeas corpus*, nor is any defect which may be amended or remedied by further entry or motion. (2 Park, 650, People vs. Cavanagh.)

A prisoner committed on a criminal charge is entitled to the allowance of a writ of *habeas corpus* as a matter of right, unless he was committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment of a competent tribunal. (People vs. Mayer, 16 Barbour, 362 and 363.)

In the case of The People vs. Christian Gies, convicted at the Special Sessions, Justice SUTHERLAND, after hearing a lengthy argument in favor of the bailing of the prisoner, denied the motion.

Mr. Blunt, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people, and Mr. B. Barnaby for the prisoners.

The Case of Lieut. Braine.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The United States vs. Lieut. Braine.—The examination in this case was resumed yesterday.

Commissioner Newton—What is the pleasure of the gentleman?

Mr. Craft—I will state to the Court that I have seen one of the messengers sent in this case of Braine, for the purpose of getting such documents as we needed. He returned, not having succeeded, owing to the want of the requisite information given him, for he was sent in haste without consultation with Mr. Braine; therefore we are not yet furnished with the documents which would be necessary, in a legal view, to found the motion which we wish to bring before the Commissioner for my client's discharge. On that account I called upon the District-Attorney yesterday afternoon, and endeavored with him to arrange and agree upon such facts as would raise the great question in the case, but he and I could not agree, and therefore I am left without any means of raising the question and making the motion for the discharge of the prisoner. I understand, also, that some witnesses have been examined before the Grand Jury, though I don't know the fact, but I understand that such is the case.

Commissioner Newton—What action does the Government desire to take?

J. B. Erhart, Assistant United States District-Attorney—The Government has no objection to an adjournment in the same manner as last adjournment, and consents that the case stand over till such time as the counsel for the prisoner will suggest.

Commissioner Newton—What time do you agree upon?

Mr. Craft—I am waiting for information. Will it interfere in any way with the proceedings of the Court if it stand over for two weeks?

Commissioner Newton—I don't think it would—two weeks from to-day.

The case was accordingly adjourned till Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock.

Result of the Jewelry Commission Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour.

Constantine Rosswog vs. James W. Seymour.—In this case, which was reported in our columns a few days ago, Judge BARBOUR rendered a decision in favor of plaintiff, on Saturday last, denying the defendant's motion to discharge the arrest, and thus deciding the two reserved points as follows: 1. That the defendant ought to have remitted the Confederate money received on sales of the goods while it had a value, and that he was liable for its par value because he had kept it until it was worthless. And, 2. That the defendant had no right to deliver the plaintiff's goods to another agent to sell, and the robbery of such sub-agent was no defence to the plaintiff's claim.

Joseph F. Daly for plaintiff; J. F. Roberts for defendant.

Action for Damages Against a City Railroad—Jury Disagree.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Garvin.

This was an action brought by Wilhelm Gabel against the Third-avenue Railroad Company for injuries sustained through the alleged carelessness of a conductor. It appeared from the testimony that the plaintiff hailed the conductor, who stopped the car for him to get on, but before he had time to get aboard, and while he had one foot on the step the conductor started the car, thereby throwing the plaintiff to the ground, spraining his ankle and causing injuries that are likely to be permanent.

In defence it was claimed that the injuries were not of a serious character originally, and would have been only temporary, had it not been for the willful carelessness of the plaintiff, who neglected to follow the advice of his physician.

The Jury, after being in consultation two or three hours, and announcing their inability to agree, were discharged.

Action for Deceit in the Sale of Fixtures.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

Charles L. Mathieu vs. *Benjamin Pettit*.—This was an action of deceit, brought by Mathieu to recover $800 for the value of fixtures in the store No. 610 Eighth-avenue. The defendant represented he was the owner of all the fixtures in the store, and the plaintiff, relying upon the truth of his statement, paid to the defendant $1,100 for them. Proof was offered that the defendant never owned the fixtures, but that Henry Youngs, the owner of the building, was the sole owner thereof. Several witnesses were examined to prove the plaintiff's case, and the value of the fixtures, which were estimated at $900. The defendant claims that he is the owner of the fixtures. The plaintiff had not concluded his case when the Court adjourned.

Alex. H. Reavey appeared for the plaintiff, and B. J. Blankman for the defendant.

Court Calendar—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Held by Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 2327. Kaiser vs. Brunner. 2329. Bogardus vs. Radford. 2331. Brown vs. Hastings. 2333. Fisher et al. vs. Baker, Jr., et al. 2335. Goodell vs. Dow. 2337. Finch vs. Finn et al. 2339. Putney vs. Kelly, Sheriff. 2341. East River National Bank vs. Seigel, impleaded. 2343. Loaze vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company. 2345. Delegrer vs. Gemmunder. 2347. Williams et al. vs. Jewett et al. 2349. Fritz vs. Silliman. 2351. The Portland Shovel Manufacturing Company vs. Talcott. 2353. Schmiedberg vs. Huff. 2355. Gault vs. Shaw. 2357. Dannckelmann vs. Nushwitz et al. 2359. Somerville vs. Davis et al. 2363. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan vs. Durfee et al. 2367. McCaffrey vs. Hasser et al. 2369. Irwin vs. Brodie. *Part II.*—Held by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 2060. Kaylor vs. Hazard. 2062. Haydock vs. Stephens. 2064. Sinclair vs. Brennan. 2068. Dater et al. vs. Miller. 2070. Jenkins et al. vs. The Western Union Telegraph Co. 2072 (No. 2.) Ninth National Bank vs. White. 2074. Wilbur et al. vs. Trumbull. 2076. (No. 2) Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly, Sheriff. 2078. Foster vs. Jones. 2080. Holt vs. Terpenny. 2082. Pardee vs. Pardee. 2086. The Ocean National Bank, of New York vs. the Mayor, &c. 2086. Wright vs. Comstock. 2088. Palmer vs. Hodges. 2092. Hyams et. al. vs. Spencer. 2096. McDuff et. al. vs. Lanefer. 2098. Ball vs. Williams. 2100. Sweetser et al. vs. Ritterman. 2102. Wicks et al. vs. The same. 2104. Winn vs. McCormack. *Part III*—Held by Mr. Justice DAVIS, at No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 1151. Weir vs. Dumas et al. 1465. Chiro, administrator, vs. the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. 1528. Schenck vs. Bell et al. 1840. Merdheim vs. Lowenberg. 1606. Eagleton et al. vs. Pratt. 253. The People's Provision Company vs. Pyrn. 1672. Wilcox vs. Marsh et al. 1931. Oger et al. vs Linderstruth et al. 1268. Butler et al. vs. Jewett et al. 813. Connell vs. The Central American Transit Company. 853. The First National Bank vs. Patterson et al. 1621. Brown vs. Pratt. 563. Hartley vs. James et al. 1634. Bennett vs. Gentry et al. 1335. Klappenburg et al. vs. Emmer. 1654. The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company vs. The Central Transit Company. 2155. Weaver vs. The First National Bank of New-Orleans. 1438. Newman vs. Kaplock. 1025. Lyon et. al. vs. Kettner et al. 1886. Potter vs. Gurnee.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Mr. Justice DANIELS—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Demurrer.—No. 23. Williamson vs. Wadsworth. Issues of law and fact. 119. Dwight vs. The Northern Indiana Railroad Company et al. 175. Vogel vs. Vogel et al. 202. Dunham et al. vs. Newall et al. 185. Graff vs. Graff. 170. Berry, administrator, vs. Spofford, administrator, et al. 78. Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Lane et al. 79. The Same vs. The Same. 197. Hirsch vs. Allire. 126. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. Kerr et al. 213. Armour vs. Johnson et al. 214. Hoe vs. Sanderson. 215. Luce vs. Taylor et al. 216. Thurston et al. vs. Douglass et al. 218. Oakley, Executor, vs. Danforth et al. 220. White vs. Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. 221. Orne vs. Brainard et al. 222. Loeschigk et al. vs. Yale et al. 223. Schenck et al. vs. Hatfield et al. 224. Silliman et al. vs. Austin et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice CLERKE.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 69. Duncan vs. Allaire Works. 26. Leary vs. President State Bank of South Carolina. 27. Same vs. Same. 58½. —— vs. ——. 63. Cahnan vs. Lloyd. 66. Brainerd vs. Lincoln. 68. Dauresse vs. Allen. 74. Houghton vs. Marvine. 75. Eager vs. Hayward. 87. Bishop vs. Bishop. 88. Williamson vs. Williamson. 93. Palmer vs. Roe. 95. Soloskinsky vs. Arctic Fire Insurance Company. 97. Reamer vs. Livingston. 98. Wernnberg vs. Wolff, (two motions.) The call is No. 99.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—This branch of the Court stands adjourned for the term. The balance of the month will be devoted to the General Term, all the Judges presiding.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Held by Judge GROSS. The calendar is called at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 145. McElroy vs. Field. 141. Egan vs. Duffy. 157. Friedberg vs. Shackelford. 39. Emberson vs. Curry. 61. Smith vs. Byrnes. 104. Palmer vs. Salomon. 117. Starr vs. Gray. 132. Nicholas vs. Smith. 133. Coburn vs. Brown. 153. Lusster vs. Rosenstein. 143. Brannon vs. Carpenter. 148. Taylor vs. The Walkill Lead Company. 154. Meeker vs. Hammond. 155. Baldwin vs. Mason. 156 French vs. Bernheimer. 157. Marks vs. Lichtenstein. 158. Pharr vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company. 159. Loomis vs. Powels. 160. Manning vs. The N. Y. N. and B. S. Co. 161. Randruss vs. Ruger.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERMS.—The calendar of all the Courts, except the Superior Court, we are able to give in full. For some unexplained reason the officer of the Court who has charge of making up the calendars, finds it impossible to extend the same facilities to reporters as the clerks of the other Courts. This must be our excuse for the absence of the tables to-day in this Court. The numbers as posted at a late hour yesterday are as follows:

Part I—Held by Mr. Justice GARVIN; Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 2419, 1835, 2545, 2167, 2639, 2321, 2515, 2519, 1977, 2567, 2561, 2613, 2647, 2648, 2655.

Part II—Held by Mr. Justice JONES; Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 2880, 2758, 2894, 2896, 2906, 2946, 2712, 2744, 2762, 1964, 2752, 2906, 2908, 2910.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Henry Ashton pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 6th of October, Mr. Benjamin Sherman, of No. 368 Canal-street, lost twenty-nine pieces of silk ribbon, all of the value of $42. The property was found in the possession of the prisoner, who, at that time, said that he saw a man drop the goods and he picked them up. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

William Hughes pleaded guilty of petit larceny. Michael Whalen, of No. 165 East Twenty-second-street, on the 2d of October, went into a saloon in East Twenty-second-street, kept by a Mr. Young, where he encountered the prisoner, a man named Price and two others, who surrounded him at the bar. As soon as the crowd had left, he went into the back yard where he missed his watch, which he found to have been pulled from its ring. He called out to Mr. Young, the proprietor of the saloon, and they both went together and found the prisoner and the others in the yard; he told them that his watch had been stolen, on which announcement Hughes jumped over the fence and was arrested by Officer Hebbard in Twenty-third-street, having the watch in his possession. He then said to the officer, on his way to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, that Price had given him the watch, and subsequently stated that Price was going to throw it down the privy when he caught it, with the intention of giving it to the owner. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Burns plead guilty of assault and battery, having on the 15th of September struck Catharine Welch, of No. 429 East Sixteenth-street, on the face with his fist. He was remanded for sentence.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Wm. Connor, indicted for grand larceny from the person. Tried and acquitted.

John Reynolds, indicted for grand larceny. Tried and acquitted.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People vs. Paul Christianson, felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. James McBride and Andrew McBride, grand larceny.

The People vs. Henry Jones, Edward Pelham and Benjamin Tine, grand larceny.

The People vs. Elizabeth Clayne, grand larceny.

The People vs. Isabella Goodwin, grand larceny.

The People vs. John Connor, grand larceny.

The People vs. John Howe, grand larceny.

The People vs. James Lawrence, grand larceny.

The People vs. James Robertson and Cornelius Donohue, burglary.

The People vs. John Dempsey and Martin Mulady, larceny from person.

The People vs. Catharine Sherman, larceny from person.

The People vs. James Wright, grand larceny.

The People vs. Ernest Barthelicon and David Isaacsohn, receiving stolen goods.

The People vs. Epenetus Devoe, grand larceny.

Minor Criminals, Petty Thieves and Female Fighters.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

There were thirty-one cases on the calendar for trial in this Court yesterday. Fifteen were for assault and battery, fourteen for petty larceny, one for gambling, and one for keeping a disorderly house. The cases were speedily disposed of, a majority of the prisoners pleading guilty.

A HOTEL SWINDLER.

Jonas Wilson was charged with petty larceny, in stealing a key, by Ferd. P. Earle. The accused stopped at the hotel kept by the complainant, for a week, and then left without paying his bill, taking with him the key of the room he had occupied. Subsequently he returned, and got supper without paying for it, and on being searched the key was found in his possession. As he was one of many who thus sponge from landlords, Mr. Earle determined to prosecute him. The Court found him guilty of larceny, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for two months.

A PILFERING WASHERWOMAN.

Mary Thompson, a colored woman, who was employed to do the washing for Mrs. Sarah Bennett, was charged with stealing a number of ladies' under-garments from her employer. Mary admitted that she had taken the articles in question, and converted them into rum through the mediation of a pawnbroker. She gave up the tickets, but to keep her from further mischief, the Court sent her to the Penitentiary for four months.

HARDENED YOUTHS.

Two boys, aged 15 or 16 years, named Wm. Madden and James McCarty, were charged with having stolen a coat, three pairs of pants, a breastpin and numerous other articles from Mrs. Bridget Fitzgerald. These boys had watched their opportunity to slip up the stairway of a tenement-house, and to seize upon the above-named articles in Mrs. Fitzgerald's room during her absence. They were observed, however, by a little girl, who caused their arrest, and the articles were recovered. The prisoners were sent to the House of Refuge until they shall become of age.

WANTED TO SETTLE.

John Tonemoot, a German, was charged with taking and pawning articles of clothing belonging to a fellow-boarder named William Meyer. The accused plead not guilty to the charge, but as the complainant was passing to the witness-box the prisoner said to him: "Villium I vants to settle mit you—I gifs you zum dings if you don't schwear." But William insisted upon swearing, after which the prisoner admitted the theft, and was sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary.

A FENIAN RAID.

Margaret Clayton, an enthusiastic Fenian of the Roberts persuasion, was charged with having assaulted Catharine Hayes, of the Stephens proclivities. Margaret insisted that the City was full of "Faypayun sojers" who were going to capture Canada this week, and said she was going to give them $100. Catharine said she was a fool to give her money "to thim humbugging divils," whereupon Margaret made a raid upon her waterfall, capturing the entire cascade, and then with a pitcher cut a hole in the place where such head-gear should have been. Fearing to spoil the $100 which Margaret contemplates giving the Fenians, Justice KELLY only fined her $1, but recommended her on account of her fighting capacity to enlist as a soldier for the next Canadian expedition.

A HUSBAND BEATER.

Caleb B. Clark preferred a charge against his wife Margaret, for having assaulted him. He says his loving spouse has a high temper and a heavy hand, and that when the one is raised against him the other is also. The Court told the prisoner that it was wrong for her to beat a great big man, particularly when that man was the husband she had sworn to protect, and warned her that if she did it again she would be punished. The husband only wanted to read her a lesson by showing her that the law would protect him if she wouldn't, and so upon his solicitation she was discharged. The woman walked out of Court with her husband under her arm, her head erect, and trail shaking up the prison dust as she sailed along.

GAMBLING.

Jerome Tice pleaded guilty to keeping a gambling room and a "sweat board" at No. 4 Amity-street. He said that reverses of fortune had driven him into the business, and promised to give it up. Officer Parker, who made the complaint, says the place was the resort of colored people, and low white rowdies. The prisoner was fined $100, and in default of payment was locked up.

A DRUMMER BOY.

John B. Charlton, white, aged 17, was arraigned for an assault committed upon an aged colored man named Daniel Brown. It appears from the testimony that the boy went to the house of complainant for some washing, and while there called the complainant and his wife hard names, for which he was put into the street. He then procured a policeman's club and returning, beat Mr. Brown severely, striking him on the head with the club. The prisoner was found guilty, but as he stated that he had served four years and a half in the army as a drummer boy, and claimed that he received provocation from the colored man, the Court remanded him for sentence, directing inquiry to be made regarding his antecedents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James McEwen, petit larceny, Penitentiary two months; Thomas Ring, petit larceny, Penitentiary one month; William Varley, assault and battery, remanded; Patrick Healey, petit larceny, Penitentiary four months; William and John Morrison, assault and battery, $25 each; George Davis, petit larceny, Penitentiary one month; Michael O'Brien, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; Michael Denny, petit larceny, two months; Michael O'Connor, petit larceny, Penitentiary one month; Louis Kessler, assault and battery, $15; Edward Hall, (colored,) assault and battery, $25—in default, 25 days' imprisonment; Henry Hoffman, petit larceny, House of Refuge; David Shaw, assault and battery, dismissed on paying $50 to complainant and doctor's bill.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 16, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, R.	104	500	Boston W. P.	32
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113⅛	5	New-York Cen.	117
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110⅞	200	do.	116¾
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110⅝	500	do.	116⅝
160,000	do.	110½	300	do.	116½
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65. New Issue	108¼	100	Erie R.	81⅞
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	106⅜	50	do. s60	79¾
150,000	do. 2d Ser.	105⅞	500	do. s60	80
850	do. 3d S. Small	105¼	500	do.	82¼
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100⅛	100	do.	82⅜
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	73	100	Erie R. Pr.	85
3,000	do.	73⅛	7	do.	84
3,000	do.	73⅛	100	do. b30	85¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s x-c	73¼	300	Hudson R. R.	126½
2,000	Kentucky 6s	96	200	do.	126⅜
5,000	Cal. 7s	120	400	Reading R.	115⅜
120,000	O. & M. Cer.	33	500	do.	115⅝
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	94⅞	1500	do.	115⅝
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	96	300	Mich. Cen. R.	115⅞
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	100	200	do.	115
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	108¾	100	do.	115¼
15,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds.	88	1300	Mich. S. & N. I.	89¼
40	Chatham Bank	140	800	do.	89⅜
100	Phoenix Bank	108	600	do.	89⅝
5	Cen. Nat. Bank	116	100	do. 2d call	89⅝
10	Fourth National	109¼	300	Ill. Central R.	126
10	Metro. Bank	127	400	do.	125½
100	Canton Co.	54	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.	91
100	do.	53	1000	do. b15	91
12	Del. & Hud. Canal	156	500	do.	90⅞
200	Cum. Coal P	57½	100	do. 2d call	91¼
300	do. s15	56	400	Chi. & N. W.	44⅜
200	Amer. Coal	65	300	do.	44⅜
100	Spring M. Coal	75	1000	do.	44½
2500	West. U. Tel.	54½	50	do.	44⅜
500	do.	54⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	74⅜
50	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97¼	200	do.	74⅜
200	Quick. Min.	54	1500	do.	74⅝
100	do.	53¾	17	do.	74
400	do.	53½	500	Cleve. & Tol.	119
100	Mariposa Pr.	28⅝	200	do.	118⅝
100	do.	28½	500	do.	118⅞
500	do.	28⅜	500	Chic. & R. I.	108
50	Pac. M. St. Co.	217	100	do.	108⅛
100	At. Mail S. Co.	111	400	Tol., W. & W.	49
200	do. b30	111	200	Tol., W. & W. Pr	75
100	do.	110⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 3	109⅝
100	do. b60	111	2000	do.	109⅛
200	do.	110¾	300	do.	109⅝
200	do.	110⅝	200	do. s10	109⅜
700	Union Nav. Co.	113½	200	Alt. & T. H.	43
500	Ashb'n Coal	15	100	do.	43⅛
100	do.	14¾	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr	75⅝
500	do.	14½	200	do.	76
200	Bruns. Land	8¼	200	Mar. & C. 1st P	43
100	do.	8½	300	Mil. & St. P.	60
100	do.	8⅝	100	do.	59⅝
			200	do.	59⅞
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	75½
			500	do.	75¼
			50	Nor. & Wor.	112

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112⅝	500	Reading R.	116⅜
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	112⅞	3600	do.	116
2100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110⅝	300	M. S. & N. I.	89⅜
335,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	105⅝	200	do.	89⅞
14,500	City 5s, '90	84	100	Chic. & N. W. P	74⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	73⅛	100	do.	74⅜
6,000	do.	73⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	126⅝
23,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	103⅞	400	do.	126⅜
15,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs.	102	100	do.	127
100	Canton Co.	54	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	91⅛
200	Mar. Pref.	28⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.	108
400	do.	28⅜	200	do.	108⅛
200	do.	28	400	P., F. W. & C.	109⅞
200	do.	27⅞	1000	do.	109⅝
600	N. Y. Cen.	116⅝	500	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	76
200	Erie R.	82½	100	Tol., W. & W.	49⅜
200	Hudson R.	126½	15	Mil. & St. P.	59⅜
			100	do.	60

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113⅛	50	Hud. R. R.	127
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	108⅛	400	do.	127¼
			100	do.	127¼
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99⅜	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	99⅜	1400	do.	90⅜
300,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d Ser.	105⅝	200	do.	90½
250,000	do. 3d Ser.	105⅝	600	Ill. Cen. R.	127
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100	100	do.	126⅞
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s N.	73⅝	1300	Clev. & Pitts.	92
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	33⅛	500	Chi. & N. W.	45
10,000	do.	33½	200	do.	45⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	55	500	do.	45⅜
400	do.	54⅝	27	do.	44
600	West. U. Tel.	54⅜	600	Chi. & N. W. P	75⅜
600	Cum. Coal. P.	57⅞	500	do.	75⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	13⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol.	121
100	At. Mail S. Co. s60	110	300	do.	121⅛
100	N. Y. Central	117⅜	200	do.	121⅜
100	do.	117⅝	1100	Chic. & R. I.	109
400	do.	118	500	do.	109⅜
100	do.	118⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	51
200	do.	118⅛	1400	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅜
500	do.	118	500	Alt. & T. H.	44
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	216	100	Mil. & St. P.	61
1500	Erie R.	83⅝	100	do.	61⅛
100	Erie R. Pr.	85	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	77
100	do.	84½	300	do.	76⅜
			500	do.	76½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	33	600	Reading R.	115⅜
10,000	do.	32⅞	800	do. s3	115⅛
30,000	do. b3	32⅞	600	do.	115⅜
20,000	do. c	32⅞	4200	do.	115⅜
10,000	do. s3	32⅞	100	do. b3	115⅜
30,000	do. b3	32⅞	400	do. b10	115⅜
200	Canton Co.	55	500	do. s3	115⅜
100	do. b3	55	200	M. So. & N. I. s3	89⅜
100	do.	54⅞	800	do.	89⅜
200	Cum. Coal	58⅛	500	do. b3	89⅜
300	do. c	58	800	do. c	89⅜
100	do. c	57⅞	1100	do. c	89⅜
100	Boston W. P.	31⅞	200	do. s3	89⅜
100	Spruce H. C.	4½	200	do. c	89⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	54½	600	Clev. & P. R.	90
200	do. c	54	800	do.	90⅛
100	do.	54	400	do.	90⅛
100	do.	53⅞	200	do. c	89⅞
100	Mar. Min.	13⅜	400	Clev. & Tol. R. x-d	119
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	28⅜	200	do. c	118⅜
400	do.	28⅜	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅞
6300	do. c	28⅛	100	do. c	107⅞
00	West. U. Tel.	54½	400	do. b3	107⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. c	116⅝	100	do. c	107⅞
200	do.	116⅞	2800	Chic. & N. W.	44
300	do.	117	600	do. b3	44
200	do. c	117⅛	500	do. c	44
200	do. s3	116⅞	200	do. b3	44⅛
800	Erie Railroad	82½	300	do. c	44⅜
200	do. b30	82⅜	1200	Chi. & N. W. P.	74
600	do. b3	82⅜	500	do. b3	74⅛
200	do. s3	82⅜	200	do.	74⅜
100	Alt. & T. H.	43½	300	do. s60	73⅞
500	Tol., Wab. & W.	49⅜	300	P., F. W. & C. x-d	108⅜
200	do.	49⅜	100	do.	109⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. C. b3	33⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	127
10,000	do. b30	33⅜	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	91⅜
10,000	do. c	33	100	do. b10	91⅜
100	Boston W. P.	32⅛	1200	do.	91⅜
400	Cum. Coal	57	200	do. s10	91⅜
100	Spruce H. C. s3	4½	100	do. c	91⅜
100	Butler Coal	16⅛	400	Clev. & Tol. x-d	119
200	do.	16⅛	500	do. b15	118⅜
100	do.	16⅛	600	do. s3	118⅜
200	Quicksilver	54⅜	100	Ch., R. I. & P.	108⅛
100	Mar. Min.	13⅛	100	do. b10	108⅛
300	Mariposa Pref.	28⅜	300	do.	108⅛
100	do.	28⅜	300	Chic. & N. W.	44⅜
100	do. s15	28⅜	500	do.	44⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	116⅞	300	do.	44⅜
200	do. b15	117	300	do. b10	44⅜
300	do.	117	800	do.	44⅜
800	Erie Railroad	82⅜	300	do. b10	44⅜
400	do.	82⅜	100	do. s3	44⅜
300	do. s3	82⅛	200	do.	44⅜
100	do. s10	82⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	74⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R. s3	126⅝	500	do.	74⅜
400	Reading R.	115⅝	200	do. s3	74⅜
500	do. b3	115⅜	300	do.	74⅜
200	do. s15	115⅛	200	do. b3	74⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. R. c	89⅜	500	do. s60	74
1300	do.	89⅜	200	P. F. W. & C.	109⅜
1200	do. b3	89⅜	300	do. b10	110
300	do.	89⅜	200	do.	110
200	do. b10	89⅜	300	do.	110⅛
400	do. s15	89⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	Ohio & M. C. b3	33⅜	200	Rutland Mar.	31
100	Boston W. P. b10	32⅜	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅜
200	Cum. Coal	58⅛	200	do. b10	90⅜
100	Mar. Pref.	29⅛	300	do. s3	90⅜
600	West. U. Tel	54⅜	100	do. s10	90⅜
40	do.	54⅜	300	do. b3	90⅜
800	do. b3	54⅜	500	do.	90⅜
500	New-York C.	118⅛	100	do. b3	90⅜
700	do.	118⅜	200	do. s3	90⅜
300	do. s3	118⅜	1100	Cleve. & Tol. x-d	122
100	do. b10	118⅜	400	do. b3	122
300	do. b3	118⅜	600	do.	121⅜
400	do. b3	118⅜	400	do.	121⅜
100	do.	118⅜	500	do.	121½
400	do. s10	118⅜	300	do. b3	121½
400	Erie R.	83⅝	200	do.	121⅜
300	do.	83⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	45⅜
200	do. s3	83⅜	500	do. b3	45⅜
100	Quicksilver	54⅜	600	do. s3	45⅜
100	do. b3	55	400	do. b10	45⅜
100	Hud. R. R. x-d	128	400	do. b3	45⅜
200	Reading R.	116⅜	200	do. s10	45⅜
400	do.	116⅝	600	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	75⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	118	100	do. b3	75⅜
100	do. s3	115⅜	200	do. b3	75⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅜	200	do. s3	75⅜
500	do. b3	92½	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅜
300	Chi. R. I. & P.	109	400	do. b3	110⅜
300	do.	109⅜	300	do. b16	110⅜
100	do. s3	109⅜			

TUESDAY, Oct. 16—P. M.

The recent *corner* in the Gold Room was completely disrupted by the lower market of yesterday, followed by panic sales in the Room down to 147@147½ on the opening of business this morning. The whole decline of 6 ₱ cent. was brought about on a very inconsiderable supply of Gold from the Treasury Office, paid out for the purchase of $700,000 or $800,000 U. S. 6s of 1867-8 yesterday. This circumstance not only upset the Gold ring which had been so confident, buying on Friday and Saturday at 154@153 ₱ cent., but gave rise to the most improbable rumors as to the purpose of the Government to let loose a much larger amount of Gold. The first of these related to the prepayment of the November Coupons, which was directly contradicted; the second to the heavy sales of Gold, which it was said would lead "to the locking up of Greenbacks." The last version suited the bearish combination, suddenly inaugurated on the Stock Exchange, especially, and every pains taken to keep it rolling through the street. But it had as little foundation as the other, so far as the disposition of the Currency proceeds of Gold was to affect the Money market. With this the Government has not the slightest disposition to interfere, either to depress its own Stocks or the Stock Exchange generally. On the other hand, the combinations of the Gold ring against the Importers, on a scarcity of Gold which the very redundancy of the Customs revenue has momentarily created, are *not* indifferent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, as we intimated in our weekly review yesterday morning, it was not improbable that some means of relief would be taken before the 1st of November. But we hardly expected that so small a sum let loose from the Treasury would do the work so soon, and it may perhaps be timely to add, that if not effectually done for the remainder of the month, the Government will devise further means, *in one way or another*, to keep the market easy, to the extent at least of the daily Customs now being so liberally paid into the Treasury. After the close of October, the disbursements of Gold Interest will considerably exceed for a week or two the current wants of the Importers. The Customs to-day were $525,000. The fleet of European steamers now in port will probably keep the Custom-house actively employed through the present week.

There was not the slightest change in the rates or ease of supply of the Money market. There was no alarm among lenders from the sensation rumors to which we have referred, or from other Stock-jobbing rumors of a less reputable nature, nor were the Funds of the United States less firm than yesterday. The point of bearish attack was on the Railway market, which to some extent frightened a few weak bidders into realizing, but to a much greater amount influenced enormous short sales embracing nearly every prominent Stock on the list, including the very best Dividend roads of New-York and the West. A reaction, in the ordinary course of speculation, from the large advance of last week, would have created no special surprise, nor enlisted the immediate retaliation which followed after 1 o'clock to-day. But when it was noised on the Street and in the Exchange Building that a combination had been formed to cry down and to sell down Stocks, generally, on alleged or pretended Government action against the Money Market, and on false insinuations of "great frauds" of one sort or another, soon to be developed to the ruin of some one or other of the prominent Railways, the rebound in prices was even made more rapid than the decline, and the impression gained ground that they are soon to go higher than the top figures of last week and yesterday morning. This may not be well grounded, but has for its support at least the heavily increased *short* interest in the market made on borrowed Stock and three days' contracts, which remains to be covered.

The official lists of sales at the regular and open Boards of the Stock Exchange will show, in the main, the extreme fluctuations of the day in the Railway shares. But on some descriptions the very lowest figures were made in the Long Room early in the morning before the Boards. The excitement late in the afternoon, after adjournment, was the reverse in temper of the opening raid on the market, and the latest dealings were at something like the following quotations.

The Gold sales ranged 149⅜@147@149 ₱ cent. Exchange on London opened at an advance of 1 ₱ cent., say 108½, but as Gold recovered to 148½@149 there was less eagerness to remit by the *Persia* to-morrow, and the rate fell off to 108⅛@108 ₱ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99⅜	Northwest	45	46⅜
U. S. 5-20s	11⅛	113⅛	N. West Pref.	75⅛	75⅜
U. S. 7.30s	106⅝	106⅜	Rock Island	108½	109
N. Y. Central	117⅜	118⅜	Fort Wayne	110⅛	110⅜
Erie	83⅜	83⅜	Cumb'land Coal	58⅜	58⅛
Hudson	126⅜	128	Quicksilver	54⅜	54⅜
Reading	116⅞	116⅝	W. U. Telegraph	54⅜	54⅜
Mich. Southern	90⅜	90⅜	Mariposa Pref.	29⅛	29⅛
Illinois Central	127	127	Ohio Certificates	33⅜	33⅜
Pittsburgh	93⅛	93	American Gold	149⅜	149
Tennessee 6s	73⅛	73¼	Bills on London	107½	108⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants'	116	Hanover	111½
Mechanics'	120	Irving	107
America	140	Metropolitan	126½
Phoenix	106	Market	114
Tradesmen's	140	Shoe and Leather	112
Butchers & Drovers	120	Corn Exchange	116
Merchants' Exch'ge	112½	Continental	104½
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	100
State of New-York	112½	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Commerce	119	Central National	116
Ocean	107	Fourth National	109½
Chatham	140	Tenth National	102
Bank of the Republic	115	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95⅛	Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	84⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94⅞	Han. & St. J. Ld. G	96⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Del. L. & W. 2d M	109
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	115	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	91
Erie 1st mort., 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	82⅛
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98⅛	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	93
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	85
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Co. 1st M.	103
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Cleve. & P. 2d M	92⅛
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	106	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	96	Chi. & Al. 1st M	99
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	100	Chi. & Al. income	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	103	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	78	McGregor West. 1st M.	69
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	90	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	67

A meeting of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company, elected on the 9th inst., met this morning for organization, a full Board, except Mr. EVANS, of England, being present. Mr. ROBERT H. BERDELL was reelected President, and Gen. ALEX. S. DIVEN Vice-President, both unanimously.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 3 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£4,111,404	Inc.	£3,150
Public deposits	6,169,451	Dec.	219,731
Other deposits	17,202,385	Inc.	186,138
Government securities	12,219,043	Dec.	385
Other securities	22,941,313	Inc.	1,189,359
Notes unemployed	6,570,280	Dec.	1,106,165

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,835,630, being an increase of £1,285,965; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,879,137, showing an increase of £149,875 when compared with the preceding statement.

The week's exports from this port of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $2,285,710. Included in the exports have been 1,240 bales Cotton, of the currency value of $207,739.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,007,818 21; including for Customs, $528,000; Gold Notes, $200,000. Payments, $287,502 82; Balance, $97,698,218 67.

Sale of Real Estate Oct. 16, 1866.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, running through to 11th-av., between 122d and 123d sts., 28.9 front on Bloomingdale, 25.2 front on 11th-av., for $2,500.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of Oct. 4, inclosing letter of CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Assistant City Solicitor, relative to inspection and gauging of distilled spirits by inspectors appointed under State laws, is received. I reply that the inspection, gauging and marking of distilled spirits by United States inspectors is not understood by this office to relieve the owners of such spirits from any obligations imposed upon them by State or municipal laws. The letter of the Assistant Solicitor is herewith returned at your request.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

To Hon. CHARLES GILPIN, United States Attorney, Philadelphia, Penn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 8,417 bbls. Flour, 94 bags Corn Meal, 14,667 bushels Wheat, 47,429 bushels Corn, 38,030 bushels Barley, 750 bushels Malt, 42,149 bushels Oats, 56 bbls. Pork, 27 pkgs. Cut Meats, 295 pkgs. Lard, 44 bbls. Beef and 289 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $13@$13 50 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in more demand at 40c.@42c. for yellow ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been moderately inquired for at steady prices.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady; Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 7,816 bags; sales and resales of do., 10,101 bags; stock to-day, 27,999 bags, and of all kinds of Coffee, 62,753 bags. Stock of Rio in the country, 30,999 bags.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at about former prices. Middling grades ranged from 42c.@45c.; chiefly at 42c.@44c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,300 bales, against receipts of 1,778 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,849
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866	18,433
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	46,231
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	478,375
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports week ending to-day	1,240
Exports since Oct. 1	3,539
Exports since Sept. 1	25,013
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	334,951
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,369
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls A, 22½c.; Augusta, 21c.; Swift River, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Bay Mills, 35c.; Blackstone Mills, 29c.; Green Manufacturing Company, 23c. Prints—Merrimack D, 21c.; Sprague, 19½c.; Wauwegan, 68c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 2, $7; No. 4, $8 50. Home made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 3, $5 50; and No. 5, $6 50. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 25c.; Winthrop, 20c. Corset Jeans—Bates, 15c.; Naumkeag, 20c.

FEATHERS—Have been in more demand at 65c.@$1 for Live Geese.

FLAX—Is scarce and wanted at full prices.

FISH—The main inquiry is for Mackerel, which are a trifle cheaper. Other kinds quiet and somewhat nominal.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for at rather easier prices for unsound and inferior grades, but at firm quotations for sound and desirable lots. Sales since our last, 15,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 87½@$10 10; very poor to good old Extra State at $7 90@$10 25; ordinary to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $10 40@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$11 85 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 87½	@$10 10
Extra State	7 90	@12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 55	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 25	@11 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 90	@14 50
Extra Genesee	12 00	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 60	@17 75

Southern Flour is unchanged. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., in lots, at $11 90@$13 10 for poor to good, and $13 15@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and wanted. Rye Flour has been in fair demand, including Superfine at $6 40@$7 60 ₱ bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal continues in limited request at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 85@$5 for Jersey, $5 10 for City, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 15 for Baltimore, and $5 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 220 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request to-day, closing in favor of buyers. Sales, since our last, 41,000 bushels, including choice new White Michigan, at $3 28; Milwaukee Club on private terms; Chicago Spring at $2 10@$2 20, and Amber State at $2 90@$3 ₱ bushel. Corn opened quite heavily at a decline of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, but closed more firmly, under an improved demand, mainly for the best parcels, for home use. Sales since our last, 142,500 bushels, at 95½c.@96c. for inferior; 96c.@98c., closing at 97c.@98c. afloat, and 96c.@97c., closing at 96½c.@97c. in store, for sound Mixed Western; 98c.@99c. for Yellow Western, and $1 01@$1 03 for White do. ₱ bushel. Oats have been less active and heavy. We quote: Chicago at 56c.@60c., and choice new do. at 61c.@62c.; Milwaukee at 60c.@62c.; State at 63c.@64c. ₱ bushel. Sales 69,000 bushels. Rye is inactive to-day. Sales 3,000 bushels, including old Western at $1 10, and new do. at $1 22 ₱ bushel. Barley has been plenty and depressed. 31,000 bushels were sold at $1@$1 10 for State, and $1 30 for Canada West ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues dull and heavy at $1 30@$1 40 ₱ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The causes heretofore enumerated are still having the effect to keep back the usual Fall supply of Flour, and our receipts are lighter than usual. The trade is fairly active, but prices fluctuate with the demand and supply. For all good sound brands holders are firm under the knowledge that the season is late and stocks not likely to be large. For Unsound (of which there is considerable arriving) prices vary with the quality and condition. Sound Extra State, for delivery in all this month, has been sold at $10 50@$11, and for all November at $10 50. There is but little strictly sound Wheat arriving, and the season of canal navigation rapidly drawing to a close. For a few days past it has been difficult to obtain the extreme rates, and prices have somewhat declined. There is no prospect of our having any for export, except of unsound quality. The principal receipts are of Spring. Winter and White are scarce and in demand. Rye, for milling purposes, has advanced, and at the close was firmer. Oats, with moderate receipts, have been in demand, although at irregular rates. For Indian Corn there is a speculative inquiry to some extent, but for export the business is less active at the ruling rates. At yesterday's market an advance of a few cents was obtained. The export clearances for the fortnight from this port foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 5,247 bbls. Flour, 20,948 bushels Wheat, 571,843 bushels Corn, 33,414 bushels Oats, 35,663 bushels Barley. To Bremen, 200 bbls. Flour, 172 bushels Corn. To South America, 3,078 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,000 bushels Corn. To all other ports, 19,721 bbls. Flour, 1,486 bbls. Rye Flour, 8,924 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,723 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 240 bushels Peas, making a total to all ports of 28,246 bbls. Flour, 1,486 bbls. Rye Flour, 8,924 bbls. Corn Meal, 20,948 bushels Wheat, 577,738 bushels Corn, 34,414 bushels Oats, 35,663 bushels Barley, and 240 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Oct. 12, 1866	12,826	62,269	1,680,412
New-Orleans, Oct. 5, 1866	—	—	—
Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1866	—	—	37,048
Baltimore, Oct. 9, 1866	—	—	—
Boston, Oct. 9, 1866	10	—	—
California and other Ports, to latest dates	—	348,652	—
Total	12,836	410,921	1,717,460
To about same period, 1865	10,489	291,908	1,042,425
To about same period, 1864	21,413	834,529	73,289
To about same period, 1863	180,232	2,271,384	239,459

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.
New-York, to Oct. 12, 1866	700	5,300	—
Other Ports, to latest dates	—	—	—
Total	700	5,300	—
To about same period, 1865	33	63,012	17,848
To about same period, 1864	8,281	—	56,732
To about same period, 1863	18,061	13,965	102,141

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been in demand and firm. Bagging dull and nominal.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 30@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw 65c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand and steady, including American new at 35c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manilla is held at 11c., in gold, ₱ lb., but is inactive.

HIDES—Have been held quite firmly, but have been lightly dealt in.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $4 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request and steady, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 32c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in request and steady at $1 70 for common, and $2 10 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@60c.; Cuba at 44c.@57½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@71c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Resin at $4@$9 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Rule dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 45@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 57@$1 62 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive at 23½c.@24½c. for Crude; 41c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@59c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 125,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 25,000 pieces 64x64, sold a week ago Saturday, but not reported, price 14c.; 33,000 pieces 64x64, 14c.; 24,000 pieces 64x64, 14½c.; 10,000 pieces 64x64, 14½c.; 8,000 pieces 60x64, 14c.; 5,000 pieces 60x64, 14½c., heavy; 12,000 pieces 56x60, 12½c., heavy; 8,000 pieces 56x60, 12½c., light, on hand.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy to-day. Sales since our last, 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $32 87@$33 08 for new Mess, closing at $33 05, cash; $31 for one year old Mess and $29 50@$29 75 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request and heavy, at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19c. for Hams; sales 240 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet at 15½c.@15¾c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16¾c. for short rib ₱ lb. Sales 70 boxes. Lard is very dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 655 tcs. and bbls., at 15½c.@18c., the latter a fancy price, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and heavy. We quote old at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady. Beef Hams continue dull and nominal at $45@$48 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 13c.@13½c. for heavy, and 13½c.@13¾c. for light, ₱ lb. Butter continues quiet at from 36c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@35c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 6c.@18c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.		
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	42	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₱ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	28	@30
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	18	@20
CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	10	@15

RICE—Is dull, but steady, at former quotations.

SEEDS—The main demand is for Clover at from 13½c.@14c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Goat have been quiet and rather heavy, including Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42½c.@44c., gold, ₱ lb.; Cape, 50c.@55c., cash; Madras, 60c.@65c., each. Deer have been moderately inquired for, including Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 40c.@42½c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been in rather more request, including Castile at 18¾c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been moderately dealt in at uniform prices. Sales since our last, 860 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 410 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 14c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 38,000 lbs. at 15c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 115,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12⅞c., and 8,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet since our last, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ₱ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ₱ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 45@$1 60; extra fine to finest, $1 75@$2 ₱ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankey—Common to fair, 60c.@70c.; superior to fine, 75c.@80c.; extra fine to finest, 85c.@95c. ₱ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 15 ₱ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ₱ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ lb. Orange Pecco—Common to fine, 70c.@$1 80 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand; 217 hhds. Kentucky have bee sold at 5c. @16c. ₱ lb. Manufactured has been in request and firm. We quote it thus:

	Free—Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work: 5s, 10s, ¼ and ½ lbs.—		
Common	$0 30@$0 40	$0 30@$0 40
Medium	45@ 55	45@ 55
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Navy ½ lbs. and lbs., Common	30@ 40	30@ 40
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Bright Work: ½ lbs. and lbs.—		
Common	35@ 45	35@ 45
Medium	50@ 60	50@ 60
Good and Fine	75@ 1 00	75@ 1 15
	In Bond—Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work: Common	$0 23@$0 25	$0 20@$0 22
Good and Fine	27@ 30	25@ 30
Bright Work: Common	26@ 35	25@ 35
Good and Fine	50@ 75	50@ 80

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, in bond, at 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 300 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb., and 5,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ₱ bushel. For London, 15,000 bushels Barley at 5½d. ₱ bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

AMERICAN AGENCY IN PARIS.

The undersigned is prepared to attend to the reception, exhibition or sale of any articles intended for the French Universal Exposition of 1867.

Fifteen years' experience in the Banking and Commission business at Paris, (embracing the period of the Exhibition of 1855,) with a thorough knowledge of the French language and customs, will enable him to facilitate the wishes and promote the interests of exhibitors.

He refers, by permission, in New-York, to—
W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., No. 33 University-place.
W. H. Webb, Esq., No. 200 Lewis-st.
J. C. Derby, Esq., No. 5 Spruce-st.
W. H. Macy, Esq., President Leather Manuf. Bank.
Messrs. Munn & Co., *Scientific American*.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, No. 63 Broadway.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturers.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF ANDREW Jackson to Capt. Richard K. Call, U. S. A., bearing upon the Cherokee War, and containing specimens of the well-known sentiments of "Old Hickory," is for sale and can be seen at KIRBY & CO.'S, booksellers and stationers, No. 633 Broadway.

STAINED GLASS—FOR CHURCHES OR dwellings. Go to J. W. HANINGTON'S establishment, (who was awarded the prize medal at the World's Fair, 1853,) No. 146 10th-st., adjoining A. T. Stewart's, Broadway.

PARLOR OR CARPET CROQUET.—Just received a new supply of this fascinating game, arranged for playing in the house. Sold wholesale and retail by GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, New-York.

TO COLLAR, CUFF AND BOSOM MAKERS.—TOLHURST'S improved fluting-machine for collars, cuffs and bosom; also the latest improved paper-collar machines, made to order at his machine-shop, corner of Union and Fulton sts., Troy, N. Y.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 119 4th-av. Successfully administered by the inventor for 18 years for rheumatism, metallic and chronic diseases and all maladies peculiar to ladies.

$50.000 WORTH OF OLD BOOKS, newspapers and waste paper wanted, for which I will pay the highest cash price. GEO. SCOTT, No. 82 West Broadway.

STUART'S SYRUP.—EXTRA SYRUP, OF superior quality, in barrels, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 160 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

ANESTHETIC.—WE ARE PREPARED TO furnish free, CIRCULARS descriptive of our wonderfully improved laughing gas, for extracting teeth. The loathsome practice of breathing the gas from a rubber bag in which the expressed carbon from the lungs is re-inhaled over and over again, causing ugly dreams and a racking sensation of the brain, is abolished. Come and see. BLAKENEY & HUBBARD, dentists, No. 103 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

INSTRUCTION.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.

Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.

Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.

The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
at
TRAINER'S HALL,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance from 34th-st.

Prof. B. having, for the greater accommodation of his pupils, secured the exclusive occupancy of the above eligible rooms, will, after the 17th inst., be there daily to receive calls from 2 to 9 P. M., except on Tuesday and Friday; meantime, apply on Monday and Wednesday, from 3 to 5 and from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Building, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.
Cooper Institute. Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Drafting, &c. Individual instruction when desired. Pupils received at any time.
Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
Institution Endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 35. Board and tuition for 21 weeks $100. Session will open Oct. 23.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

A TEACHER OF LARGE EXPERIENCE, a graduate of the Female Normal School, and who has resided for several years abroad, desires to give lessons in the higher branches, to any lady who has heretofore been prevented from acquiring the culture necessary in society. Particular attention paid to correctness and elegance of language. Address M. S. H., Station D.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED FRENCH YOUNG lady, who lives with her family in this City, wishes to give lessons in French and on the piano-forte, and also in all the other branches of education, in a private family. She has great experience as a teacher, and can give the highest references. Apply at No. 63 Clinton-place.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West-11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PROF. F. A. APPELLES, WHO SPEAKS German and English, will take a few additional pupils for private instruction on the piano, or at a select school. Refers by permission to Mr. D. Porter Lord, No. 22 Vesey-st., and Mr. J. N. Tifft, No. 57 Broadway, in whose care applications may be addressed.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 912, drug-store.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.—Prof. TELLERING, No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., established 1852. All lessons private; individually. Also, Latin, English grammar, &c. Terms, $30 per twenty lessons.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 928 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

ACCOUNTS, PENMANSHIP, &C.—GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1849. A limited number of pupils. Individual instruction. Private rooms may be secured.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 811 Broadway, and at the school.

THOSE WISHING TO PREPARE FOR teaching photographic painting, may be taught in a few lessons, in oil and water, at No. 867 Broadway.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 22 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 46 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MME BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of the Italian language, No. 396 6th-av., is now ready to resume her lessons.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,183 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR ENGLISH branches, morning hours; one with some knowledge of French, and wishing to improve it, preferred. Apply at Franco-American Institute, No. 81½ 6th-av., from 2 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A VICE-PRINCIPAL IN THE school of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. A young man, a good disciplinarian and qualified to teach the English branches. Address, for two days, LUDI MAGISTER, Station C.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, TEACHING English, French, which she speaks with a good accent, and music, would devote the afternoon to some family at a moderate price. Address TEACHER, Station D, New-York City.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher desires a few private pupils. References: Prof. J. J. Owen, New-York City College, and Dr. E. D. G. Prime, editor New-York *Observer*. Address D. T., Station G.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady of several years' experience, desires an engagement, couple of hours daily, to instruct in English branches and mathematics; satisfactory references. Address Miss MARION, Brooklyn Post-office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY WHO IS able to teach her own language, as well as English, French, Italian, music and drawing, desires a situation. Apply at No. 53 West 42d-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO GIVE INstruction in English and drawing, as compensation for board. Address M. B., No. 174 East 14th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the
SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,
and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.

We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.
MERCADO & SEULLY.

Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.
CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE GENTLEMAN'S turnout, consisting of a pair of chestnut horses, 15 hands 1 inch high, park phaeton, double harness, top buggy, pole and shafts, together with single harness, all in complete order, and but little used; will be sold separately or together. Apply to W. T. G., Box No. 2,988 New-York Post-office.

A DARK BAY SADDLE MARE, 15 hands high, stylish, fast, kind and gentle in harness or under saddle; also, a black Scotch pony; beautiful long tail and mane; sound and kind in harness or under saddle; will be sold to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at No. 109 Liberty-st.
J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—A SMALL AND BEAUTIFUL VICtoria Carriage, as good as new, having been used only two months; built by John C. Ham, carriage manufacturer, No. 10 Fourth-st., corner of Broadway, where the carriage may be seen. For price, &c., inquire of P. REYNOLDS, No. 69 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A pair of dark bay horses, 15½ hands high, long tails, 6 years old. Also, a coach, phaeton and harness. Sold on account of owners going to Europe. Apply at No. 18 West 18th-st.

GOVERNMENT WAGONS, BLANKETS, tents, wagon-covers, mule harness, ambulances, Colt's revolvers, McClellan saddles, telegraph wire, blacksmith's tools, forges, shovels. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE, SUperior in every respect, and fully warranted; price $500. Inquire for PHILIP, opposite Bradley's livery-stable, in 31st-st., near 5th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MEETINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH.—FALL REUNION.—The members of the New-England Church and congregation will meet for a social reunion at the church (West 41st-st., near 6th-av.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1866, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses are promised by Revs. HENRY WARD BEECHER, STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., JOSEPH T. DURYEA, and other gentlemen.

Tickets may be obtained by any interested in the prosperity of a Congregational church for the upper part of the City, of members of the church generally.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the North Baptist Church corner Christopher and Bedford sts. E. CRUMNEY, Esq., the great Poughkeepsie temperance revivalist and others will address the meeting.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. F. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE. Characters embracing the whole strength of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DOT; or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH. Characters by Messrs. Mr. C. Vandenhoff, Stoddart, W. Barron, Miss Caroline Carson, Miss Georgia Telbin, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Harris, Miss Blanche Gray, Miss Alice Harrison.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A NIGHT IN ROME, and WANTED, A THOUSAND MILLINERS. Characters by Mrs. Gomersal, Mr. Farley, Mr. C. F. Stattuck, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Percy and a strengthened chorus.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PHEDRA. Mme. Adelaide Ristori in her great role of Phedra.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, APHROSIA, THE DEMON PAGE, PAUL JONES, THE PILOT OF THE GERMAN OCEAN. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, CAPTAIN MACHEATH, THE GOLD SEEKERS, and TIGHT-ROPE ASCENSION.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwart, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Ocean telegraph reports a sudden decline in American securities, Five-twenties being quoted in the London money market at 68¼.

The steamship *Scotia*, which arrived yesterday morning at this port, brings intelligence of the death of Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, who was a passenger on the *Scotia*.

The principal conditions of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy are given in our news columns. The treaty gives satisfaction to the people of both countries, and may be considered as removing all cause of quarrel between them. It is stated that Prince HUMBERT is to marry the daughter of the Austrian Archduke ALBERT.

GENERAL NEWS.

Accounts of the severity of the late storm on the Southern coast are daily received, and indicate that the loss of vessels and lives will prove very great. The schooner *Odd Fellow* put into Savannah on the 10th in distress, having encountered the gale. She reports that on the 5th inst. she was in company with five disabled vessels—two total wrecks, floating bottom up. The bark *Priscilla*, from New-York for New-Orleans, put into Charleston on the 12th, and reports that from the 3d inst. to the 8th inst. she was continually in sight of vessels disabled or wrecked and deserted.

A British schooner lately arrived at Charleston S. C., brings information that the late terrible hurricane was felt in the vicinity of the Bahamas with the most destructive effect, the wind wrecking many vessels, blowing down houses, and doing immense damage. The wind blew from N. E. to N. W. and S. E. Large quantities of wrecked material had floated ashore, and several dead bodies had drifted on the beach.

The Buffalo *Express* says that Mrs. RITCHIE, the widowed daughter of the late Gen. WADSWORTH, of Geneseo, is reported to be engaged to the Duke of RUTLAND, one of the wealthiest peers of England. Mrs. RITCHIE was some time ago the guest of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and at a ball at Dublin Castle she excited general admiration.

The taking of testimony in the Howland Will case, before Judge PITMAN in Boston, still continues. On Friday and Saturday last, GEORGE N. COMER, the well known accountant and copyist, was on the stand. There seems no probability now, that the case will be argued before May next; and the end of the controversey may not be reached before 1870.

ISAAC H. BURCH, formerly a banker of Chicago, but now in Paris, was married a few weeks since in the French capital to Miss SPAULDING, who figured so prominently in the divorce suit as the friend of BURCH and the enemy of Mrs. BURCH. The latter lady was married to a well known physician of Detroit, a year or two since.

Gen. D. E. ORMAND, formerly of Chicago, a well-known cavalry leader in the late war, died at his plantation in Mississippi on the 4th inst., of brain fever. His disease was induced by over exertion in attending to negroes of his plantation attacked with cholera.

The Board of Trustees appointed by the Connecticut Legislature to decide on the location of the Insane Hospital, have fixed on Middletown. There has been a strong effort made on the part of New-Haven to have the hospital located in that city.

The Batavia *Spirit of the Times* announces that THOMAS COOK, a butcher of that village, has absconded, and gone to Canada, leaving behind liabilities to the amount of $12,000. A large proportion of his creditors are farmers of whom he bought cattle.

The new Monadnock Mountain House, at Troy, N. H., was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The house was situated five miles from Troy Village, at the foot of the mountain. It had accommodation for about one hundred and fifty guests.

Adjutant-General WASHBURN, of Vermont, in his Report on the State Volunteer Regiments, gives the record, of and final account, for every one of the thirty-four thousand men furnished by Vermont for the war, with the exception of seventy-five.

The Agricultural Fair, at St. Louis, Mo., closed on Saturday, the 6th, with a grand frolic of the boys in the arena on ponies. The association offered a prize of $25 for the best rider under four years, and $10 for the second best, on ponies.

The New York Central Railroad is about to import enough steel rails from England to relay two miles of their track, in order to test their durability.

Under the temporary presidency of Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, Bowdoin College, Me., is flourishing. [illegible] Seniors, 24; juniors, 34; sophomores, 35; freshmen, 37; medical, 111.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that large quantities of fowling-pieces and ammunition for sporting purposes are purchased in that market for Southern negroes, who are eager to avail themselves of their new privilege of owning a gun.

CHARLES PERHAM, a returned soldier, had both hands blown off and one eye destroyed, Friday morning, while firing a salute at Farmington, Me., in behalf of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention of that town, in honor of the late Union victories.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, has designated Thursday, Nov. 29, as a day of public thanksgiving. It is the day appointed by President JOHNSON for a national thanksgiving.

A commission has been appointed by Gov. FENTON, as Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia, to make examination and trial of the recent inventions and improvements in breech-loading small arms.

There were seven hundred and ten canal boats in Buffalo on the 8th. The fleet was to move at a single trip, carrying upwards of five millions of bushels of grain.

The Internal Revenue case, in Cincinnati, of the Government against KREON, FIES & Co., cigar dealers, has been decided for the plaintiff. One hundred thousand cigars are confiscated by this decision.

The number of deaths from cholera in St. Louis during the rage of the epidemic, from about the first of August to the latter part of September, was over 3,500.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of the United States against Lieut. BRAINE, who is charged with murder in the capture of the *Chesapeake*, the continuation of the hearing of which was set down for yesterday, before United States Commissioner NEWTON, was, on motion of prisoner's counsel, W. H. CRAFT, Esq., further adjourned till Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 10 A. M., he stating that he was practically in the same position as he was at the last meeting, not being furnished with the necessary documents to enable him to make a motion for the prisoner's discharge.

Justice DOWLING yesterday concluded the examination into the charge of forgery preferred against EDWARD URWICK, in which the accused was made privy to the forging of three checks on the National Chemical Bank, the National Park Bank, and the Merchants' Bank, by which it was intended to defraud the Hanover Bank of the sum of $15,200. An affidavit setting forth the facts was made by GEO. H. ANDRUSS, receiving teller of the Hanover Bank. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial without bail.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN in the case of WM. DAVIS, who died from injuries received by being run over by a passenger car in the Harlem tunnel on Saturday. The Jury rendered a verdict censuring the railroad company for not placing proper lights in the tunnel and on cars, and also for not preventing all pedestrian travel through the tunnel.

The contract for the construction of so much of the Newark and New-York Railroad as lies between the Hackensack and Hudson Rivers, was awarded on Friday to Messrs. LEE & HUSTON, at present contractors on the Morris and Essex extension. These gentlemen built four hundred miles of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The Synod of New-York and New-Jersey (New School Presbyterian Church) met in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church yesterday. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Moderator of last Synod, and Rev. Dr. CUYLER was elected Moderator.

The majority of the Civil and Criminal Courts adjourned at an early hour yesterday, in consequence of the reception of the news of the death of Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN. Hence, very little of the ordinary business was transacted.

The number of deaths reported in this City last week was 428, being 21 less than was reported during the previous week, and 66 less than the number reported in the corresponding week of last year.

On the Fashion Course yesterday, *Lady Emma* defeated *George Wilkes* in three straight heats.

The price of Gold fell to 147⅞ ₩ cent. yesterday, reacting to 149 ₩ cent. Gold was easy for delivery. The combination of the Gold Room to keep the price above 150 was broken on Monday and considerably frightened yesterday morning by a very moderate disbursement from the Treasury for the purchase of United States Gold-bearing Stocks due in 1867-68. Exchange on London advanced to 108½, but fell off to 108¼@108 ₩ cent. The Funds were firm, but the Railway market greatly excited on rumors of some impending change in the Money market, and sales of Gold "to lock up Greenbacks" by the Government. The market was very *bearish* in the morning, and extremely *bullish* after 1 o'clock and up to the close of the day.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was less animated yesterday. Corn declined 1c.@2c., and rallied again 1c. ₩ bushel. Pork and Lard were cheaper. Whisky heavy. Cotton less buoyant. The freight market was inactive.

Owing to the heavy arrivals of an inferior grade of beef cattle at the cattle-yards business dragged heavily, on both Monday and Tuesday. But few butchers visited the yards at One Hundredth-street, and yesterday there was no market at all. The number of beef cattle received at all the yards for the weekly supply is 7,062. There were 3,398 cattle at the National Yards, on One Hundredth-street; 57 at O'BRIEN's, on Sixth-street; 70 at CHAMBERLIN's, on Robinson-street; 3,335 at the Hudson City Yards; and 192 were driven direct to butchers and to small yards. There were a great many thin, interior cattle in market; and it was conceded that beef was fully 1c. ₩ lb. lower than it was last week. Beef cattle sold at all prices from 11c.@18c. ₩ lb., net weight. The usual selling price was about 15c.@15½c. ₩ lb., net weight. The number of cows for the weekly supply was 98. The trade was dull and no advance in prices. The arrivals of calves number 1,259 for the week. The demand for good calves exceeds the supply, and prices are firm at 13c.@14c. ₩ lb., live weight. The arrivals of sheep and lambs for the weekly supply are very heavy, numbering 25,570. The market is quite firm for such a large supply. Good sheep sold for 6c. ₩ lb., live weight. A small number brought 7c. Lambs sold for 6c.@8c. ₩ lb., live weight, at slow sales. The demand for swine is active; and the 19,258 for the weekly supply sold as fast as they arrived, at 10c.@11c.@11½c. ₩ lb., live weight, with an active demand unsupplied.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.—By the news brought by the *Scotia*, we learn that severe engagements, resulting in the complete rout of the Turks and Egyptians by the Candiotes, had taken place at Kerania, an inconsiderable town not very far south from Canea, the principal port and seat of government of the island. The battle must have been a bloody one, since it lasted for two days, the 22d and 23d September. On the first day it appears that it ended in something like a drawn battle, for the Turks attacked the Greeks in their fortified position, but could not expel them; on the other hand, while the Turks retreated from the attack, the Greeks refrained from all pursuit. But on the next day the Greeks, being considerably reinforced, became the assailants on their part, and drove the Turks to the very shores of the Mediterranean, capturing three thousand of them, while the rest found refuge on board a Turkish squadron near Malexa. This latter circumstance is rather significant. Malexa is some distance from Canea; the Turks marched from Canea to attack the Greeks, and being repulsed, it would seem from this account that they were outflanked also, and their line of retreat toward their base completely cut off. All this, however, only shows how justly we appreciated months ago this beginning struggle of a rising nationality. Whether the Marquis DE MOUSTIER has actually threatened at Athens that France would break off relations with Greece in case the latter should not remain completely neutral, may be true and it may not. If it be true, however, we can only suggest that the Marquis's long residence at Constantinople and his intimate acquaintance with Turkish affairs may possibly have prejudiced him in favor of the Crescent and against the Cross. But the affair in Candia has now assumed such dimensions that it will prove too big a child for twaddling diplomacy to nurse to repose. And NAPOLEON is too shrewd and too experienced a statesman to allow any one to pledge him to any course without his direct authority, and that the Marquis is not reported to have had.

Mr. Beecher on the Political Situation.

The speech of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, reported in our columns yesterday, must have disappointed two widely different classes.

The "Copperheads," who considered the Cleveland letter an avowal of sympathy with their cause, were not prepared to hear the Democratic Party denounced with the rigor and conclusiveness which marked this portion of Mr. BEECHER's remarks. The fire-eating Radicals, who imagined that their vituperation had frightened him from his conservative position, may well have wondered at the earnestness with which he reiterated the moderate and kindly sentiments of the assailed epistle. One set looked for a recantation of political heresy; the other exulted in anticipation of faith to be confessed with the ardor of a new disciple. Mr. BEECHER took no notice of either, but in his own style worked out his own thoughts to their logical result. He planted himself fairly and squarely where his influence will most be felt—in the front rank of those who combine the demand for guarantees with an endeavor to cultivate friendly relations with the South, and to restore it as speedily as possible to its place in the Union.

Mr. BEECHER's analysis of the relative claims of the Democratic and Republican parties upon the Northern people is unanswerable without being exhaustive. Perhaps its incompleteness arose from a commendable desire to avoid the discussion of points calculated to add unnecessarily to the bitterness of the contest. Certainly, none but the most fastidious of Democrats can object to the general statement of the relations between existing parties and the country. Nor do the great body of the people require other reasons than those which Mr. BEECHER has stated for the preference they give to the Republican organization. This consideration is sufficient—that the adjustment of the varied, delicate and vitally important issues growing out of the war ought not—in common prudence cannot—be intrusted to the party by whom the war was either opposed or embarrassed.

The task of providing for the safety of the Republic, so far as it is dependent upon legislation or Executive action, belongs properly to the party whose measures and management preserved the Republic from destruction in the rebellion. Elaborate reasoning may diversify the phases of this argument, but its general import is all of which the people care to take cognizance. The Democratic Party is not trusted because of its attitude during the rebellion, and the relations of its leaders to the rebels. The Republican Party is sustained because the States which waged the war for the Union confide in the integrity, the purity, the thoroughness of the Republican policy. The Democratic Party, as Mr. BEECHER has well said, has not a record that invites confidence in these days. Its principles were identical with the principles for which the South contended; and when the South was vanquished, and the institution of Slavery for which it battled was destroyed, the Democratic organization lost the main sources of its strength. On the other hand, the aim with which the Republican Party sprang into being was the infusion of justice and the principles of universal liberty into the policy of the National Government; and it is eminently proper that they who compassed the destruction of Slavery, and with it the Slave power which had long governed the Government, should be permitted to carry their work to completion, and to consolidate and guard the products of the struggle.

The same good temper that distinguishes this part of Mr. BEECHER's address is apparent in his handling of the question of restoration and the course of the Republican Party in regard to it. He neither abuses the sword-and-torch demagogues, nor assails the sanity or patriotism of the President. Now, as when he wrote the Cleveland letter, he favors the admission of as many of the Southern States as come up to the standard of existing laws, without waiting for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. It is quite evident that his idea—that our system of Government has no provision for States out of the Union—has undergone no change. He still thinks "that the whole nation would be in better condition if many of those States were at once admitted, and society in them thereby settled." To the amendment itself, however, he offers no objection. He considers it reasonable, equitable and useful, and urges its adoption whether the South is in the Union or not. Nor should there be delay, for to Mr. BEECHER's mind that is of itself an evil. At the same time, he sees clearly that more than legislation is needed to bring back cordial intercourse between the sections and infuse wholesome blood into the body politic. "Mere legislation, however good, will not protect the black." "What is a law in a community without a public sentiment behind it?" Therefore Mr. BEECHER, while contending for the speedy readjustment of the sundered relations of States, and the efficient protection of the rights of the freedmen, urges in addition, "the reëstablishment of good will and cordiality among alienated citizens," and "the revival of the sentiment of unity in national life." To accomplish these ends, all rancor as against the South must be suppressed. The extravagant suggestions of the demagogues who wander through the North, making violent speeches, must be discouraged. The exaction of adequate guarantees is not incompatible with the cultivation of friendly feeling; and the development of one will tend greatly to assuage the mortification which may be excited by the demand for the others.

We bridge a great chasm when we concede to the South a desire to abide in good faith by the pledges already given. And when we frown down the intolerance of Radical fanatics, we acquire a stronger right to call upon the South for the ratification of the amendment, in obedience to the expressed feeling of the North. The concession should be mutual. And the obloquy which has been heaped upon Mr. BEECHER on account of his plea for the South, should invest with weight the appeal he now addresses to the Southern people. The amendment will pass. So much is a certainty. But its efficacy as a healing measure depends upon their concurrence in its ratification.

The Amendment Before the Southern Legislatures—Gov. Humphreys' Message.

The Legislature of Mississippi is now convened in extraordinary session by proclamation of the Governor of the State. In his proclamation convening this body, Gov. HUMPHREYS did not set forth any special object of the session; but in the message which he sent to it when it met on Monday, and which we publish in to-day's TIMES, he enters upon a discussion of the political situation, which he finds to be very dismal; and, after referring to some matters of lesser consequence, proceeds to make a violent onslaught upon the Constitutional Amendment, declaring it to be such an "insulting outrage upon the Southern people, such a gross usurpation of the rights of the State, and such a centralization of power in the Federal Government, that" (says he) "I presume a mere reading of it will cause its rejection by you."

It is not astonishing that Gov. HUMPHREYS should use such language as this, when it is considered that he himself (if we mistake not) belongs to that class of men who will be deprived of the opportunity of holding office in future by the passage of the Amendment in question; but for the sake of the pacification of the country and the settlement of its political difficulties, we shall be sorry if a similar view of the matter is taken by the Legislature which he addresses. We can, however, indulge in little doubt that it will be. Thus the first Southern Legislature of the unrepresented States, before which the Amendment has been fairly brought, (for neither South Carolina nor Texas took it properly under consideration,) will stand in determined opposition to its ratification.

At the beginning of next month the Legislature of Georgia meets in regular session, and it will be followed by the Legislatures of other Southern States. Upon the Constitutional Amendment they will take action, favorable or unfavorable, during the coming Winter. As most of the members of these Legislatures were elected before the subject was brought to the consideration of the Southern people, it will not be very astonishing if they pronounce against it with something approaching unanimity. But as the assent of a very small number of the Legislatures will be required to make the Amendment a law, we do not consider it necessary as yet to give up all hope in the premises. If North Carolina, Arkansas and Louisiana can be added to Tennessee, the Amendment will be secured, and the rejecting States will doubtless then be willing to give it a reconsideration.

The Democrats of the North have been very positive that not a single Southern State will ratify the Amendment, now or hereafter. If the Democrats had always proved themselves reliable prophets as to the course of politics, either in the Southern States or the Northern States, either before the war or since the war, we might give some heed to their predictions in this matter. But unfortunately they have been almost uniformly so far astray in their prognostications during the past six years, and are always so much led to their political assurances by their party interests and desires, that the public have come to the conclusion, as a general thing, that matters will in the end take a precisely opposite course to that which they foretell. The present question has a very different aspect to conservative citizens in the South from what it has to Democratic partisans in the North. With the latter, the whole thing is merely a question of party and party ascendency. The Democratic Party have pronounced against the Amendment. They have made this opposition a prominent point of difference with the Republicans. In the New-Jersey Legislature, and wherever else they have had the opportunity of acting against it, they have done so *en masse*. They represent it as a scheme for securing Republican ascendency in the country for an indefinite period. They denounce it as utterly opposed to Democratic principles and Democratic prospects. They urge the Southern States, upon partisan grounds, to refuse its ratification; and in all their arguments and action, they show clearly that they are guided alone by party considerations. To the Southern States, on the other hand, the question is a very vital and practical one. It affects their interests in a thousand ways other than politically, important though its political aspects also are to them. By being debarred from their share in legislation, and their influence upon such public measures as affect their material welfare, their commerce and industry, and the development of the resources of their section, they suffer in ways which the Democratic partisans in the North do not take into account, and which they would not scruple to ignore from considerations of a party character. The being debarred from representation in both Houses of Congress is not a matter for levity in the South, nor a matter to be handled successfully for party purposes, as in the North. It is a most serious concern, and an evil to be surmounted in whatever way is practicable by those who suffer from it. A large number of the Southern people are beginning to look at the matter in this light, and, without regard to what is said by Northern Democrats, are casting about them for the means by which they can secure possession of those all-important rights and privileges which belong to them as States in the Union. These people, we hope, will take the matter out of the hands of the old politicians who now govern the South, as they did in other days, and will see to it that common sense and a spirit of compromise must be brought to bear upon the necessities of the situation.

The North has pronounced for this Amendment with such a degree of unanimity, that we can see no hope for the settlement of our political troubles, and the admission of the South to the right of representation in Congress, but in its adoption.

POLITICAL REPUTE.—Perhaps the repute of a class of American politicians is of no very great account either at home or abroad. But it is not exactly agreeable for respectable American citizens in Europe to be confounded with the Brownlows and Butlers, and to be talked about in the first capital in Europe as "political assassins." Our regular Paris correspondent, whose letter we publish this morning, is not in the habit of exaggerating incidents that come under his notice. The Parisians do not complain of our treatment of Frenchmen, but of the characterization of one class of Americans by another class. If we could look at it from an outside, independent standpoint the practice would appear so revolting that we should be ashamed to continue it. There is not, to-day, in Europe an enemy of free institutions that does not rejoice at heart that the Southern States remain unrepresented in Congress. We may do our party fighting after what manner and method we please. But every hour's unnecessary delay in the work of complete restoration is so much subtracted from the national strength and from the reputation we have enjoyed of a self-respecting, self-governing community.

Mr. Beecher's Revilers.

We noticed, the other day, that Mr. BEECHER's name had been struck from the list of lecturers by a Boston society professing ultraliberal principles as the very foundation of its organization. And we showed that such societies, in the end, usually turned out to be the most *illiberal* in their treatment of those who might casually dissent from their peculiar teachings. The same holds good, as we also pointed out, of your ultra-liberal journal—as instance the New-York *Tribune* and others of the same kind. Summarily our remarks were these:

> "Mr. BEECHER's difference with the Republican Party, as we understand it, was not on the justice of the amendment, or on the right of the negro to suffrage and civil rights, or on the rightfulness of punishing traitors, but simply on the question of the expediency of making the amendment a condition of admission for the rebel States.
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> He abandoned no principle; he simply believed that the rights of the negro would be better protected by the immediate admission of the insurgent States, on the ground that the Southern whites would be more inclined then to execute the laws in favor of the blacks.
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> This view may or may not be correct. At all events, it claims fair discussion; it should be met by argument, not nicknames, and its upholder deserves something better than the calumnies which the *Tribune* and the Boston *Commonwealth* have heaped on him."

The *Tribune* thus rejoined:

> "This may be smart, but it is not true. We discussed Mr. BEECHER's positions very earnestly but with entire respect, calling no nicknames, but using arguments so far as we were able. Mr. BEECHER, who is abundantly able to hoe his own row, is belittled by these volunteered efforts to excite for him a needless sympathy."

Mr. GREELEY possibly writes so much as to forget more than half of it before the ink is dry upon the foolscap. Nevertheless, this is what he said, over his own name, about Mr. BEECHER—not in his *American Conflict* nor in his JEWETT correspondence, but in the editorial columns of the *Tribune*, a few weeks ago:

> "The trio of Generals who invite Mr. BEECHER to pray at Cleveland * * * * do not recognize even the overthrow of Slavery. On Mr. BEECHER is thus imposed a task harder than there was any need of. They might and should have offered him some excuse, some palliation, for *his betrayal of the rights of the humble, persecuted, suffering millions who have long believed in and trusted him as their advocate and champion*. It was ungenerous, because unnecessary, on their part, to render *his apostacy so bare, so black, so hateful, so hideous*. In pity, if not in decency, they should have put something into their letter implying or insinuating an assurance that *he might serve his new masters without betraying God's poor and shaming the honorable record of his past years*. But military life is apt to blunt the finer sensibilities.
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> Mr. BEECHER has achieved a sudden and wide popularity. *In the conception of every blackleg, duelist, negro-killer and rowdy*, from the St. John to the Rio Grande, he has all at once ceased to be a fanatic, a bigot, a disunionist, and become an enlightened patriot and statesman. *His praises are freely mingled with the blasphemies of the Hook and the ribaldry of the Sunday Mercury*. There is not in all the land one who considers 'niggers very well in their place,' but that place under the feet of the whites, who does not thank him for his letter. *The Thugs of New-Orleans* are by this time enjoying it; and Gen. FORREST would gladly preside at a meeting called expressly to ratify it."

Our readers can judge from these extracts whether we did injustice in speaking of the "calumnies" heaped upon Mr. BEECHER by the *Tribune*. The editor of that sheet says he treated Mr. BEECHER with "*entire respect*." Possibly this may be true, as far as he knows what respect for others really means. But intelligent, just and honorable men, we think, will judge otherwise. To characterize the most earnest and eloquent advocate of human freedom in America, as an apostate, as a betrayer of the rights of those who trusted in him; to call his apostacy "*bare, black, hateful and hideous*;" to declare him guilty of "shaming an honorable record;" to associate him with the "*blackleg, duelist, negro-killer and rowdy*;" to compare his sober and truthful arguments with "the blasphemies of the Hook;" and finally to consign him to the fellowship of "the Thugs of New-Orleans"—may *all* accord with the *Tribune's* estimate of fair argument and respectful treatment; but we can hardly think that any large number of sober-minded people can make that estimate of it. And yet, it is to be feared that the taste for just such abusive rant as the *Tribune's* is growing even among extremely proper people.

Political Canards.

It would be a convenient thing, if, after the close of a political campaign, those partisan papers and politicians that have found it necessary to propagate falsehoods and slanders about their opponents, could be induced to make a general confession of their misdeeds in this respect. There would be strong moral arguments in favor of the custom, and we do not see that any valid objection could be made to it. It would be better, it is true, if they would not concoct such falsehoods during political canvasses; but what hope is there of violent and narrow-minded partisans attaining such a height of virtue as is implied in their adhering to truth when falsehood will better serve their ends? But, after the inventions have served their purposes—after their party has achieved success or been defeated—why, we ask, should not the inventors make a clean breast, and correct the errors of belief or fact into which they have led the public?

A study of the Pennsylvania newspapers, and of the political speeches delivered in Pennsylvania during the late campaign, has led to these remarks. The great excitement of the campaign and the fierce rivalry of parties to achieve success, led the more unprincipled partizans to indulge in the utmost violence of language, and to make charges against their opponents with perfect recklessness as to their truth. We observe now that a great number of the grosser statements have been proven to be false, and that in some cases they have been brought home to the parties who were originally guilty of them. One of the worst of these got spread in the form of a telegram all over the country just before the election. We were told that at a certain Democratic meeting in a Pennsylvania town, a prominent politician delivered an eulogy upon BOOTH, the assassin, in which, among other things, he said that "Switzerland had her WINKELRIED, Scotland her BRUCE, and America her BOOTH, to rid them of tyrants." Of course this was a fine electioneering card, which was made good use of, and doubtless served its purpose during the canvass. But it turns out that no such sentiment was uttered by the speaker to whom it was attributed, neither at the meeting referred to nor anywhere else.

We instance this as but one in a thousand cases of similar character, many of them equally effective and equally false. We really think it would be an excellent thing if, as soon as the lies can do no more service, all parties guilty in such matters would make a general confession for the public benefit, now and hereafter. It would set people right about many matters in which they are now grievously misled.

COTTON MOVEMENTS.—Business in cotton has been on a moderate scale recently, outside of the speculative operations, resulting from the discouraging crop reports from the South, and the favorable market advices from Liverpool. Prices have been quite variable, closing firmly yesterday for all desirable grades. The current week's receipts at this port average only about 925 bales a day. The receipts at this port since Oct. 1 have been 18,433 bales, against exports of 3,539 bales. The receipts since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, have been 46,231 bales, against exports of 25,013 bales. Since Jan. 1 there have been received here 478,375 bales, and exported hence 334,951 bales. At an average of $180 a bale, the current calendar year's receipts represent a currency value of $86,107,500, and the exports $60,291,180. Estimates of the available supply here vary from 85,000 to 110,000 bales. A stock of even 100,000 bales would be equivalent to a currency value of at least eighteen million dollars.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Potatoes are a very common article. Everybody uses them, more or less. Those who buy and use in large quantities, generally purchase them at about wholesale prices. Working people, however, almost uniformly buy them by the small measure at rates equivalent to full fifty per cent. advance on the market figures for even single barrels. Now, a barrel of good potatoes can be had at about $2. This barrel will hold equal to three bushel baskets, making the cost of a bushel of potatoes about sixty-seven cents. If a family cannot purchase a barrel, two or three can combine and do so, divide it fairly between them and thus save the profit that would have been exacted by the huxter.

THE FRENCH PAPERS AND THE CABLE TELEGRAMS.—The French journals are making fun of some of the Cable telegrams published by the New-York press. They are especially jocular over our concentration of a Prussian army of 60,000 men on the Rhine. Well, this is all right enough. Our dispatches had need be *funny*, if they had nothing else to recommend them; they cost enough. Do the French folks themselves pay nothing for the amusement furnished by their press? If they don't, they ought to, for their journals give the smallest conceivable amount of news, either of the speculative or truthful kind.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.—The Cable reports United States Five-twenties at 68¼. What the decline may be most directly due to we shall probably learn when we hear how the lying dispatch respecting the President and Congress was received in England. If its substance was sent over the Cable, it would have twenty-four hours' headway, very likely, before a contradiction could reach the London market. And then it would naturally take time to counteract the effect of such a forgery after a denial had been circulated.

OBITUARY.

Death of John Van Buren.

The announcement on the arrival of the *Scotia* yesterday morning, that JOHN VAN BUREN had died on the voyage, took our community by surprise, although it was very generally known that he had been an invalid for the last two or three years, and that he went abroad for his health early in the present season. Spending most of his time during his absence in Scotland, his health had profited by the change. Taking passage by the *Scotia* for his return, he was taken ill again soon after her departure, and remained in his berth until Wednesday last, his strength failing gradually. On that day he spent some time upon deck against the advice of his physician, and on being taken back to his state-room he was seized with a sharp recurrence of the disease which had most seriously afflicted him, inflammation of the kidneys, and the intense pain by which it was accompanied soon induced delirium, which continued until his death, which occurred on Saturday night at about 11 o'clock.

Mr. VAN BUREN has been prominently before the public for the last twenty-five years, professionally and politically. He was born at Hudson in 1810, graduated at Yale College in his twentieth year, and after three years of study, entered upon the practice of the law at Albany. He at once achieved a very fair degree of distinction among the younger members of the profession. In 1837 he visited England during the Presidential term of his father, and as the son of the President of the United States was received with special distinction in Court circles, for which he was made to pay the usual penalty in the ridicule of his father's political opponents. Soon after his return he married Miss VANDERPOEL, of Albany, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who was the companion of his recent tour in Great Britain, and who still survives him. His wife died soon after her marriage, and Mr. VAN BUREN never married again. In 1845 he was chosen Attorney-General of this State by the Legislature, which then had the election of that officer. He evinced decided forensic ability in the discharge of his duties, and conducted several important and celebrated cases on the part of the State. The trial of Dr. BOUGHTON, who figured as "Big-Thunder" in the Anti-Rent troubles, was among them. During this trial he became involved in a personal altercation with AMBROSE L. JORDAN, the leading opposing counsel, and distinguished for the bitterness with which his professional contests were conducted; Judge EDMONDS, the presiding Judge, committed both the counsel for contempt. In 1846 Mr. VAN BUREN conducted the prosecution against the negro WILLIAM FREEMAN, for the atrocious murder of an entire family in Cayuga County, whose case was made celebrated by the defence conducted in the face of an overwhelming popular odium, by Gov. SEWARD, who insisted, though vainly, upon the prisoner's insanity. The plea was vindicated, however, soon afterward, and FREEMAN died in the Insane Asylum.

Mr. VAN BUREN had taken an active part in politics from the beginning of his professional career. The Democratic Party was even then by no means a unit, as the seeds of that dissension which soon led to an open rupture had been sown long before. JOHN VAN BUREN acted with the Radical wing, which came to be called the Party of the Barnburners, from a remark of one of its members (to which he gave a political application) that the only way to rid a barn of rats was to burn it. While EDWIN CROSWELL, then editor of the Albany *Argus*, was leader of the Regulars, who came to be called "Old Hunkers," the personal feeling between these two gentlemen, came to be very bitter, and culminated in a suit for libel, which still further exasperated the party feeling, and contributed to the defeat of SILAS WRIGHT, known as attached to the Radical faction, in the canvas for Governor in the Fall of 1846. At the State Convention held at Syracuse the next year, the dissension broke out into an open feud. The Slavery question had become a formidable element of the politics of the day, and was made the pretext, if indeed it was not largely the actual cause, for a rupture. The Barnburners seceded and held a separate Convention at Herkimer, at which the famous Free-Soil and Free-Speech resolution, known afterward as the "Corner-stone," was adopted, and became the basis of a new Democratic organization, of which PRESTON KING, JOHN VAN BUREN, JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, (now United States Senator,) A. C. FLAGG, and others, were prominent leaders, and the Albany *Atlas*, conducted by WM. CASSIDY, now editor of the *Argus*, and Mr. VAN DYCK, now Sub-Treasurer in this City, was the organ. In 1848 a double set of Democratic delegates was elected to the National Convention at Baltimore. Both delegations were admitted at Baltimore, but the Barnburners refused to accept this decision and withdrew. MARTIN VAN BUREN, who had been defeated by HARRISON in the election of 1840, and in the nomination of POLK in 1844, on account of his opposition to the annexation of Texas, was again defeated in the Democratic Convention by Gen. CASS, against whom Gen. TAYLOR had been nominated by the Whigs. Smarting under this defeat, and prompted moreover by the growing public sentiment against the encroachments of Slavery, Mr. VAN BUREN and his friends joined in a movement for the nomination of a third candidate—many Whigs disaffected at the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR taking part in it also. A Convention of delegates from the Northern States was held at Buffalo, at which MARTIN VAN BUREN, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, now United States Minister in London, were put in nomination as the Free-Soil candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The canvas was exceedingly animated, and the part taken in it by JOHN VAN BUREN gave him a more brilliant reputation than has ever been won in a single political campaign by any other man. He visited every part of this State and prominent points in other States—making speeches on behalf of the Free-Soil ticket, which for cogent statement, forcible appeal and telling personal hits, of a witty and humorous sort, have never been surpassed. He became at once by all odds the most popular stump speaker in the Northern States, and stood head and shoulders above any other man in the esteem of the wing of the party to which he had given his support. It was alleged by his enemies in his own party at the time, that he cared nothing for the Free-Soil principles which he had so ably advocated, and that his motives in supporting that ticket were purely personal,—mainly in revenge of his father's rejection in the Convention at Baltimore. However this may have been, his subsequent course indicated, at least, a lack of confidence in the success of Free-Soil principles and the Free-Soil Party; for while PRESTON KING stood his ground, and preferred acting with his old opponents rather than surrender the Free-Soil principle; Mr. VAN BUREN evinced the most marked anxiety to regain his old position in the Democratic Party, and to heal the breach which he had done so much to create. In 1849 he urged with great zeal a coalition and reunion between the Barnburners and Old Hunkers, and continued his efforts until it was substantially effected in preparation for the Presidential canvas in 1852, when he became the active advocate of Gen. PIERCE upon a Pro-Slavery basis,—openly renouncing his Free-Soil sentiments, and doing everything in his power to regain the confidence of his old associates. But the blow he had dealt them in the canvass of 1848 was too severe to be forgotten or forgiven, and he was never able to resume the position in the party he had formerly held. He took part in several State Conventions and canvasses, but with diminished influence. When the Republican Party was formed in 1856, he took ground against it—while PRESTON KING united with it, and became its representative as Senator in the Congress of the United States. In 1860 Mr. VAN BUREN supported JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for President; but he gave no countenance to the secession movement, and supported the Government in its measures for the suppression of the rebellion, taking care not to forfeit his position in the Democratic Party by so doing. His public speeches on this subject, as well as upon political topics during the election canvass in 1865, were always heard with pleasure, though they lacked much of the old life and spirit which had marked the efforts of his earlier days.

Personally Mr. VAN BUREN enjoyed a high degree of popularity. He was eminently social in his temperament, and, so long as his health permitted, entered freely into the enjoyments of general society. He was genial, witty, always good-tempered and self-possessed, but unobtrusive. His manner in public speaking was quiet, calm and natural,—rather undemonstrative and wholly free from exaggerated passion and excitement. His speeches were carefully studied, so far as the sentiments and thoughts were concerned, and often in the language used. He was tall, well-made, and without having a very commanding presence, always produced, by his genial face and easy manner, an agreeable impression in advance. He had a great deal of easy humor, a faculty of making clear statements, and a good style of narration, without any very remarkable logical or rhetorical power. As a lawyer, his abilities were beyond his achievements. One of his former partners, the late J. PRESCOTT HALL, himself no mean judge of ability and accomplishment in any department of intellectual effort, used to say to say that Mr. VAN BUREN was one of the best read lawyers of his acquaintance, and that with more ambition and less aversion to hard work, he would easily have placed himself at the head of the New-York bar. His reputation, however, suffered somewhat for his conduct of the prosecution in the celebrated Forrest divorce case, partly, perhaps, because of the popular prejudice against his client, but more from the transcendent ability shown by CHARLES O'CONOR, who was then, as he is now, the most powerful opponent to be encountered at the New-York bar. Without being a scholar, in any precise and large sense of the word, Mr. VAN BUREN was well-informed upon all the current topics of literature, and was always welcome in the most cultivated circles. The last few years of his life he had mingled less than formerly in society:—but there are few men among us who will be more missed or regretted than he.

Hon. John V. L. Pruyn Nominated for Congress.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Democratic and Conservative Congressional Convention for this, the Fourteenth District, nominated to-day Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN as their candidate for Congress.

The Fenians.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The *Commercial* of this city has intelligence that the Fenians had made an organized attempt to cross the Niagara River at Lewistown last Saturday evening, to burn the village of Lewistown, and blow up Brock's Monument; but the attempt was prevented by information that the Canadians were ready to receive them. The whole thing is doubtless a *canard*.

Billiards.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The billiard match for the championship of of Illinois, played at CROSBY's Opera House Music Hall last night, resulted in favor of THOMAS FOLEY, whose opponent was HENRY RHINES. Both men belong to this city. The game was 1,500 points up, on a full sized four-pocket table, and FOLEY won by 272.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

I am enabled to say upon high authority that Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON has, in writing, requested the President to relieve him of his position as Secretary of War, and that Mr. STANTON will be sent to Spain as Minister of the United States, in place of Mr. HALE. Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN will be requested to assume the duties of the War Department, as Acting Secretary of War.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR THE ARMY.

The War Department to-day issued the following regulations for the examination of applicants for appointment in the Regular Army:

1. Boards for the examination of applicants for appointment in the Army will not pass any candidates who have not the physical ability to endure the exposures of service, who have any deformity of body, or whose moral habits are bad. This restriction in case of officers for the Veteran Reserve Corps is modified by the terms of the act admitting such as "have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the Army of the United States in the late war, and who may yet be competent for garrison or other duty to which that Corps has heretofore been assigned."

2. The candidate must under the law have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capability and good conduct in the field.

3. The examination as to mental qualifications will be confined to a fair knowledge of arithmetic, reading, writing and spelling, and such general intelligence and capacity as will insure reasonable efficiency as a commissioned officer.

4. Any candidates who up to this date may have been rejected by a Board are hereby permitted to present themselves for a second examination, according to these regulations.

THE REPORTED DEFEAT OF GEN. ESCOBEDO—M. ELOIN'S LETTER TO MAXIMILIAN.

The news of the defeat of Gen. ESCOBEDO by MEJIA is not believed here. The last dates from the City of Mexico received in this city are up to the 30th ult. Gen. MEJIA was then about starting from Mexico City for San Luis Potosi. It is utterly impossible that in fifteen days he could have marched from the City of Mexico to Monterey, a distance of nearly 800 miles, and have captured that city, and the news of it have been received at Matamoras.

There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of M. ELOIN's letter to MAXIMILIAN, published in Monday's papers. The original of it, with other papers of minor importance, but proving its authenticity, were received in this city a few days ago, and shown to several members of the Diplomatic Corps. On the 10th inst. they were filed in the State Department, and are now there.

WIDOWS' CLAIMS FOR BOUNTIES.

In cases where the additional bounty provided by the Act of July 28, 1866, is claimed by the widow of a deceased soldier, she having remarried, it has been decided by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury that if the remarriage took place before the passage of the act she is entitled to receive it. If remarried after the passage of the act, then the widow would not be entitled to the bounty.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The United States Direct Tax Commissioner will sell to the highest bidder the following Government property, situated on the Islands of Port Royal, Ladies, St. Helena, Boosa and Parry. The sales will commence as follows:

Nov. 1, 1866.—Forty-four lots and houses in the town of Beaufort.

Nov. 5.—Nearly 3,000 lots in the newly laid-out City of Port Royal, at the southwest end of St. Helena Island.

DEC. 3.—Thirty-three school farms, all improved, and containing in the aggregate 6,000 acres.

These sales are to be made under the act of July 16, 1866, which provides that the school farms in the parish of St. Helena, S. C., shall be sold, subject to any leases of the same, on or before Jan. 1, 1867, at not less than $10 per acre, and the lots in the City of Port Royal, and the lots and houses in the town of Beaufort, which have been bid in by the United States at tax sales, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of said sales, after paying the expenses of the surveys and sales, shall be invested in United States bonds, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the schools without distinction of race or color, on the islands, in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke.

A GOVERNMENT DRAFT CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS.

A letter was presented at the Treasury Department to-day, from a broker in Toronto, Canada, asking whether a draft for $450,000, drawn by the Government on the special agent of the Treasury Department at Memphis, dated May 2, 1865, is good for that sum or not. The broker says this draft was presented to him in Toronto a few days ago by a person who wished to negotiate the sale of it. The reply from the Treasury Department is, that upon comparison of dates and numbers, it is found that this draft was captured by rebel guerrillas or bushwhackers some time between the 2d and 5th of May, 1865, while in transit between Cincinnati and Memphis, and that the duplicate draft was soon after paid by the United States Depositary or Special Agent of the Treasury Department at Memphis, so that the draft in the hands of the Toronto broker is worthless. It is supposed this original draft has been in the custody of some one of the above mentioned guerillas until he attempted to sell it through the agency of the Canada broker.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.

Acting Comptroller HURLBURD states that all reports prejudicial to the standing of the National Bank of the Metropolis of this city are unfounded.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue officers were made to-day: Augustus W. Marcross, Assessor for the First District of Louisiana; Julius Eunemaser, Assessor for the Third District of Louisiana; George W. Thorne, Collector for the Fifth District of New-Jersey.

The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: Ezra Read, Terre Haute, Ind., *vice* G. B. Allen, declined; George E. Goodrich, Fitchburg, Mass., *vice* E. B. Ware, removed; Edward Hicks, Green Bay, Wis., *vice* Whitney, removed; and Wm. H. Hoyt, Burlington, Vt., *vice* Huntington, removed.

FOUR CASES OF CHOLERA.

Dr. KING yesterday addressed a communication to the Board of Health, reporting four recent cases of Asiatic cholera, those of colored persons, two of whom died, and the others were in a state of collapse when visited. All the cases occurred in the same filthy tenement, amid squalor and poverty. Dr. DOAL, Secretary of the Board of Health, stated that he had examined two of the bodies, but was not prepared to pronounce them cases of pure Asiatic cholera. Several other filthy localities, requiring immediate attention, were reported. The city generally, however, is now in a more cleanly condition than heretofore, those in charge of that subject having closely devoted themselves to the work of purification.

THE AMERICAN FENIANS IN IRELAND RELEASED.

The Government to-day received official intelligence that the last of the Fenian prisoners in Ireland, who claimed to be citizens of the United States, had been released by the British Government; that his firearms, &c., had been returned to him, and he had been shipped for his home upon a vessel bound for this country.

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE PRINCES.

Two Japanese dignitaries, said to be Princes of the blood, accompanied by their interpreter and guide, Mr. OLIPHANT, of Boston, arrived in this city to-day. Their names are WODA and WAGOI—if anybody knows what the terms mean. They will spend several days here in investigating the mysteries of the Capitol of the nation.

SALE OF A FLORIDA RAILROAD.

It will be interesting to Northern creditors to learn that the Florida Railroad extending from Amelia Island to Cedar Keys, one hundred and fifty miles, its franchise, workshops and equipments, is to be sold on the 1st of November next, to the highest bidder. This is the road of which Ex-Senator YULEE was President.

THE ROBERTS TORPEDO CASE.

On a final appeal to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, before Judge CARTER, the case of E. A. L. ROBERTS and others, in interference on a claim for the use of torpedoes for increasing the productiveness of oil wells, a decision has been rendered in favor of ROBERTS.

THE NATIONAL GIFT CONCERT.

The drawing of the National Gift Concert, in part for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home Fund, and of which Major MORSE is the principal manager, was commenced last night and continued to-day. It is conducted with all the indications of fairness.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue to-day, were $835,066 56.

BASE BALL.

The Keystone Base-Ball Club, of Philadelphia, played with the Nationals, of this city, this afternoon. There was good batting but loose fielding. Owing to the approach of night, there were only five innings. The score stood—Nationals, 41; Keystones, 36. The Nationals entertain their visiting friends to-night at the National Hotel.

THE EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

The Government Printing-office has established eight hours as the regular day's work from the present time until Spring. This will add twenty per cent to the labor expense of the Government printing.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

J. M. BINCKLEY, Esq., formerly connected with the editorial department of the *National Intelligencer*, has been appointed Law Clerk of the Attorney-General's Office, under an act of the late session of Congress.

THE LATE STORM.

The railroad and river communication between Washington and Richmond, by way of Aquia Creek, which was interrupted by the late rains, has been resumed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Contest in the Sixth Congressional District—Renomination of General Banks—His Remarks on the Occasion—More Fenian Movements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16—9:55 P. M.

The Convention which met here to-day was one of the largest political gatherings of the kind ever known in the Sixth District. It met in the Town Hall, and was presided over by G. D. B. BLANCHARD, of Malden. Twenty-six towns and cities were represented by 157 delegates.

After the usual preliminary proceedings were had the Convention proceeded to a formal ballot for a candidate for the next Congress. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Waltham, had 148 votes, DANIEL W. GOOCH, of Melrose, 6, and JAMES M. STONE, of Charlestown, 2. This announcement was received with wild cheering.

The Committee appointed to wait upon Gen. BANKS not only informed him of his nomination but brought that gentleman to the hall. Gilmore's Band played "Hail to the Chief" as the General was presented to the President, and the people cheered.

Gen. BANKS accepted the honor conferred upon him in a brief but eloquent speech, which was delivered with a good deal of emotion. He said fourteen years ago he first received a nomination for the same office from the same constituency, and after much service, and after a long absence and a long silence he had returned to the district in which he was born unchanged in everything except that which is the inevitable result of time and of hard service. After referring to the career assigned him by the Convention, he said the district would have no cause to regret its action; under no circumstances had he dishonored the fair name of his native State. Referring to the future he said that whatever may be his course in life, he doubted not that he should be able to return to his fellow-citizens and be able to make the same declaration with the same confidence and truth. He believed in the great doctrine of equality of rights and the equality of men. It was the teaching of his youth, and as he had grown in years he was more and more persuaded that it is the loadstar of political truth, the only foundation of a republican and free Government; but he went one step further than many with whom he was associated. When he spoke of equality of rights and equality of power, he referred only to the loyal people of this country. The enemies of this country, the men who have led this Government into the late terrible war to the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure, into the inappreciable danger which hovers over our own institutions and Republican institutions throughout the world shall never be restored to political power by any vote or voice of his. He would never cease to remember that the authority of the people was delegated. He was confident that the great final object of the American people will soon be accomplished.

Six rousing cheers were given at the conclusion of Gen. BANKS' remarks, and after passing resolutions, the Convention adjourned.

Gen. BANKS spoke in Waltham this evening before an immense audience.

There is an activity prevailing in Fenian Circles here, which does not show itself on the surface. During the past four weeks not less than 1,000 Fenians belonging to the Stephens' wing of the Brotherhood, have left that city for Ireland. The last batch left yesterday *via* New-York. All the proceedings of the various Circles are conducted with the strictest secrecy. There are at the present time not less than 5,000 Fenians in Boston.

VERMONT.

Election of State Officers.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The following elections were made to-day by the Legislature:

Secretary of State—George Nichols, of Northfield.

Sergeant-at-Arms—C. Camp, of Montpelier.

Auditor of Accounts—Dougald Stewart, of Middlebury.

Superintendent of State Prison—J. A. Pollard, of Chester.

Bank Commissioner—A. R. Camp, of Stowe.

Railroad Commissioner—D. E. Nicholson, of Wallingford.

Adjutant and Inspector-General—William Wells, of Waterbury.

Quartermaster-General—P. P. Pitkin, of Montpelier.

THE QUEBEC FIRE.

Twenty-three Hundred Buildings Destroyed—Six Persons Known to Have Been Burned to Death—Public Meeting in Quebec—Contributions Solicited.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Mayor of Quebec issued a proclamation yesterday morning for a meeting to be held last evening, to devise means to assist the sufferers by the great fire. A more numerous and influential assembly never convened in this city. The citizens whose property escaped injury are doing everything in their power to provide relief for those who have been rendered houseless and penniless by the greatest fire that has ever been in America. The sufferings at Portland cannot be compared to those endured at Quebec. The people in the province have no one to rely on. The inhabitants of Lower Canada being poor, cannot assist the sufferers as they would wish.

A committee was appointed, who will immediately appeal to the charitably disposed persons throughout the continent for funds to rebuild the city and provide homes for the poor, and before the approaching Winter set in. G. H. SIMARD and WILLIAM HOSSACKS have been appointed Treasurers for the Relief Fund by the Mayor. Fifteen thousand dollars was subscribed at the meeting last night, and about $5,000 during the day.

Coroner PRENDERGAST held an inquest on the four bodies taken from the ruins. The first body taken out was that of a woman named MARGARET WEARD, the wife of JEAN BAPTISTE, of St. Larceneur, whose husband was killed by the explosion in Arago-street.

The remains of three women were discovered after a search of six hours, buried beneath the ruins of an old brick building, near the lower end of Arago-street. Their names were ANGELIA VADEBENCOUR, aged 36 years; ANGELIQUE VADEBENCOUR, aged 60 years; the name of the third has not yet transpired. The mother of the VADEBENCOURS was taken from beneath a mass of rubbish, in such a state as to be unrecognizable.

A clerk in the grocery-store of Mr. GANEROUX, namely, BISCOULLER, is missing, and it is feared he perished while attempting to save the furniture from his father house on Valeur-street. A few minutes before the house was blown up. Several other persons are also reported missing.

The number of houses destroyed is greater than at first supposed. I think they will exceed 2,350, throwing over 25,000 persons on the charity of the world.

On St. Lauvre and Stone-streets, out of 2,000 houses, only 175 are left standing. The families living in these were all of the poorest class, and very few of them saved from the flames any clothing except what was on their persons.

Out of the large number of houses that were situated in the suburbs of the city, the only token left is a wilderness of chimneys and ruins of what was the most popular resort during the Summer months.

The different societies of the city have placed at the disposal of the authorities their halls for the families who were unable to procure tents. The skating ground, the City Hall, two drill-sheds and the Marine Hospital are filled.

The Governor-General, immediately after being notified of the sad catastrophe, ordered ten thousand tents to be forwarded to Quebec for the accommodation of the houseless sufferers.

In the Sisters of Charity Hospital are two hundred and fifty persons under their charge. The Sisters have been among the poor houseless creatures, furnishing food and clothes, and administering to the wounded.

The telegraph poles of the Montreal Company were burned down for over a mile.

The weather during the day is very pleasant, but at night the air is very chilly. Those living in tents complain bitterly of the cold.

A mass meeting is to be held in Montreal to-night to raise subscriptions for the sufferers.

THE EVENING STAR.

Correct List of Passengers, Officers and Crew.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

Mrs. B. F. Spangenberg and servant, Eugenie.
Gen. H. C. Palfrey, lady, child and servant.
Miss Palfrey.
Miss Sloo.
Mrs. Henry Newell and daughter.
Mr. James Gallier and wife.
Mr. John Fouro.
Mr. E. A. Van Sickle.
Mr. Frank R. Dennis.
Mrs. W. H. Robbins.
Jas. W. Lyons, N. O. pilot.
Mr. W. H. Harris.
Mrs. M. A. Soery.
Miss Isabella Goodwin.
Miss Annie Parker.
Miss Levina Leech.
Miss Mary Bates, or Mary Quigly.
Miss Mary E. White.
Miss Gertrude Harvey.
Miss Alice Stetton, or Louisa Lamont.
Mrs. Susan Webber, of New-York.
Miss Rosa Barnes.
Miss May Hudson.
Miss Alice Curtis, of Hartford.
Miss Jennie Stanton.
Mr. D. B. Small.
Mr. Eugene Sorazan.
Mrs. S. F. Gordan.
Mr. H. J. Pogiase.
Miss Lizzie Brown, of Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Cora Brown, of Livingston County, N. Y.
Miss Bella Grawford.
Miss Annie Reynolds.
Mr. George Fisher.
Mrs. J. T. Mason.
Mrs. John J. Adams and daughter.
Mrs. Gillespie and daughter.
Mr. A. Goette and wife.
Mr. George Hillman, son and daughter.
Capt. Wm. Chipman.
Lieut. W. F. Dixon, U. S. A.
Miss Lizzie Ellis.
Mr. Wm. Brown, wife and child.
Mr. E. S. P. Thompson.
Miss Hattie McGuire.
Mrs. Mary L. Ainsworth.
Miss Hattie Price.
Miss Annie Graves, of Switzerland, Ind.
Mr. L. E. Allen.
Mr. C. C. Ackerman.
Mr. Malcrow Chace.
Mr. William R. Jaques.
Miss Lillie Parker.
Miss Minnie Taylor.
Miss S. Gillan, of N. Haven.
Miss Mary Bance.
Miss Nellie Wilson.
Mr. Joseph P. Robinson.
Mr. James Harkness, Jr.
Mrs. M. J. Kingsbury and servant Maggie.
Miss Carrie Leonard, of Oswego, N. Y.
Miss Annie Wood.
Miss Nellie James.
Mr. Alex. Sangiois.
Mr. J. E. Smith.
Mrs. Stowell.
Mrs. Josephine Tomas.
Mrs. Stein or Steinberg.
Mr. Henry H. Register.
Mr. Martin T. Hall.
Mr. I. Hapner.
Mr. James McGuire.

The following were members of Spalding & Bidwell's Troupe, going out for the Academy of Music, New-Orleans:

Miss Milla Fowler.
Miss Clara Fowler.
Miss Louisa Fowler.
Mrs. Koch.
Mrs. Simpson.
Miss Emma Powers, of Philadelphia.
Miss Julia Carlisle, or Annie Cary.
Mr. E. Tabeen and wife.
Mr. Wm. A. Wray and wife.
Mr. J. Taleen and wife.
Mr. Edward Barry.
Mr. Edward Murray.
Mr. Nicolo and son.
Mr. Frank Girard.
Mr. Thomas Russell.
Mr. William M. Dawson.

The following were the members of PAUL ALHAIZA's opera troupe:

Mr. Charles Alhaiza and lady.
Mr. Chenest and lady.
Mr. Tapian and lady.
Miss Tapian.
Mr. Destorbuy and lady.
Miss Destorbuy.
Mme. Ecodie Girard.
Mme. Celine Cayot.
Mr. Coppini and lady.
Mr. Caillant and lady.
Mme. Clotaire.
Mme. Renouf.
Mme. Read.
Mme. Benedetti.
Mme. Laquement.
Mme. Ferne.
Mme. Bonne Campana.
Mr. Muedbled.
Mr. Fisher.
Mr. Denory.
Mr. Parizod.
Mr. Bavan.
Mr. Dalman.
Mr. Dasero.
Alto singer.
Mme. Ferney.
Mme. Durand.
Mme. Dumery.
Mme. Ster.
Mme. Marie.
Mme. Campana.
Mme. Desormes.
Mme. Borel.
Mme. Strauss.
Mr. Severac.
Mr. Coegnard.
Mr. Robert.
Mr. Mera.
Mr. Vila and lady.
Mme. Caillant.
Mme. De Montpierre.
Mr. Heurtan.
Mr. Perchel.
Mr. Morenschelager.
Mr. Laquement.
Mr. Strauss.
Mr. Bouffe.
Mr. Ferne.
First violoncello.
First trombone.
Second trombone.

STEERAGE.

Miss Theresa Ulrich.
Mr. P. J. Brady and wife.
Mr. Leopold Shroein.
Mrs. M. Doyle.
Mr. John Reed.
Mr. Louis Hackenjos.
Mrs. Helena Roucrer.
Mr. John Geiser, wife and child.
Mr. John Stuft.
Miss Caroline Glauner.
Miss Barbara Fortzer.
Mr. Frederick Schater.
Miss Ellen Heiva.
Mrs. Murphey.
Miss Catherine Magen.
Miss Catherine Gallagher.
Miss Mary Farley.
Mr. Berthlot.
Mr. Alexander Souza.
Mr. Stampler, or Stamler.
A servant-girl for Mr. Stapleton, of New-Orleans.
A servant-girl for the St. Charles Hotel.
John Robinson.
Ms. James Quin.
Mr. Alfred Langlois.
Mr. Henry Ninag.
Mr. Paul Julien.
Miss Maria Julien.
Mr. Edward O'Brien.
Mr. Thomas Haley.
Mr. Frank Lazker.
Mr. Charles Puckduchal and daughter.
Mr. Joseph Ulrich.
Mrs. D. Johnson.
Mr. D. Johnson.
Mr. Peter Rasmesser.
Mr. Edward Fleming.
Mr. A. Crampton.
Mr. Edward Martin.
Mr. William Horlay.
Three engineers for Mobile.
A male cook for a hotel in Mobile.
Two firemen as passeng'rs.
John McDonald.
John Murray.
Fred. Larner.

The following is a correct list of the

CREW:

William Knapp, master.
David Burr, first mate.
William Goldie, second mate.
Thomas Fitzpatrick, boatswain.
E. S. Allen, purser.

Seamen—Frank Gill, Charles Spencer, John Powers, James Howe, James Hogan, Frank George, Thomas Higgins, John Campbell, George Smith, John Dempsey. Patrick Sutherwood, mess boy.

Robert Finger, chief engineer.
Lansing Finger, first assistant engineer.
Adrew McMahon, second assistant engineer.

Water tenders—John Lang, John H. Cole, James P. Russell.

Firemen—Samuel Duffy, Frank Merchaum, William Lampsey, William Rodgers, Patrick Garey, John Cavanagh.

Coal Passers—Gustaff Axlome, Frederick Shaffer, John Schiffler, William Newman, Frank Andersock, Thomas Ryan, Frank Miller, Henry Heron.

George Lawler, messman.
David Bailey, steward.
Patrick Lee, second steward.
Mary Hazzle, stewardess.
John Wynkoop, cook.
John Berry, second cook.
William Roberts, third cook.
James Fitzpatrick, pastry cook.
Wm. Jones, pantryman.
Wm. Driscoll, second pantryman.
Simon Fanning, porter.
Aug. Giezelherst, storekeeper.
Martin Brett, butcher.
Mathew Graham, officer's messman.

Waiters—Dennis Gannow, Wm. Lawson, Edward Potter, Edward Tevelin, John Haywood, Dennis Graham, Francis Cox, Ronald Stevens.

Chauncey Mason, steerage waiter.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers and crew	59
Passengers—First cabin	166
Passengers—Steerage	53
Total	278

Arrival of the Quaker City.

The steamship *Quaker City*, W. H. WEST Commanding, from Charleston 13th inst., arrived last night. She encountered high head seas and strong northerly gales the entire passage.

TENNESSEE.

The Reported Outbreak Among the Negroes at Nashville—A Scheme to Induce the Emigration of Freedmen.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The rumor of an outbreak among the negroes, which prevailed here yesterday, is unfounded. It arose from the fact that a number of them were arrested last week as vagrants, and were promised their liberty if they would contract with CHEATHAM & BEACH to work their plantations on the Mississippi.

Their summery reports leaving caused reports that they had been sold into slavery, producing an excitement which it was feared would create a riot. No fears of violence are now entertained. The United Attorney yesterday received the following dispatch:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1866.

To the Attorney of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee:

SIR: This Department has received information that measures are in progress for the purpose of inducing freedmen to move to foreign countries, especially to Peru, by promises of high wages and other inducements. If there is reason to believe that these promises will not be performed and that the condition of the freedmen would not, in most instances, be improved by the change, it is deemed to be the duty of the Government to prevent them by all legal and moral means from being thus imposed upon.

This circular is addressed to you for that purpose, with the assent of the Attorney-General. You will do anything which you properly can toward causing it to be carried into effect.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. H. SEWARD.

BALTIMORE.

An Attempt to Remove the Police Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Petitions are being circulated here, and extensively signed by those opposed to the present City Government, calling on Gov. SWANN to remove the Police Commissioners on the charge of official misconduct. The matter excites much comment. The law gives the Governor the power to remove during the recess of the Legislature, and also to fill vacancies.

The friends of the Commissioners maintain, however, that this cannot be done except by trial and conviction before the Superior Court, while those who petition for the removal claim that the Governor can at once set the entire Board aside and appoint a new one.

As the Police Board have the appointment of Judges for the approaching State election, the importance of the question may be readily understood.

The British Steamer Palmyra Damaged.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The British steamer *Palmyra*, from New-York, bound to London, has put in here. She reports on Oct. 15 Nantucket Shoal, north by northeast, distant 40 miles, experienced a severe hurricane, lost her bulwarks and stanchion, had her boats stove, strained her forecastle and started her bridge-house and received other damages.

Amusements.

PHEDRA IN BROOKLYN.—A comparatively small audience greeted Mme. RISTORI's appearance in "Phedra" at the Academy last evening. The *rôle* is in itself repulsive, the play is not happy, the characters, aside from the central one, are not particularly interesting, and so it is by no means surprising that, as a whole, the evening was comparatively dull and quiet. The Brooklyn people are at present absorbed in politics and religion slightly mixed; hence a domestic drama like "Phedra" is not calculated to parallel with their thoughts or habits, while one in which either one or both of the aforementioned absorbents enter, as they do in "Mary Stuart" or "Elizabeth," will fill the house and delight the people. The selection of "Phedra" was a managerial mistake, but Mr. GRAU felt bound to give a new work each night, and not being ready with "Lady Macbeth," produced the "Phedra." Mme. RISTORI's action last evening was a study for the artist. Despite the repulsiveness of the character she depicted, she invested it with an interest of more than usual intensity. Her passionate interviews with son, lover, husband and friend were thoroughly admirable, and marked by all the wonderful characteristics of this greatest of living artists. The customary ovations were tendered her at the appropriate seasons, and the curtain descended amid a perfect storm of applause. Next Thursday evening will be the occasion of her last appearance prior to the trip into the provinces, on which evening she will appear in her celebrated *rôle* of *Lady Macbeth*.

To-night, "Phedra" for the last time in this City. On Saturday "Elizabeth" at the *matinée*.

Madame Ristori.

Mme. RISTORI says "LEVETT'S SWIETENIA is a delightful dentrifice." So says any one that uses it; and having used it once, they cannot be induced to use any other. SWIETENIA is indorsed by the most scientific men in the profession, as being the best Dentrifice known. It is warranted not to injure the enamel.—*Advertisement.*

I would not take $100 for it, if I could not get another, so said a mother of Coldwell's Patent Baby Jumper and Walker. Three days' trial given. If not satisfactory money returned. Depot, No. 478 Broadway. *Advertisement.*

"A Woman's Glory."—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,

Prevents the Hair from Falling.

Burnett's Cocoaine,

Promotes its Healthy Growth.

Burnett's Cocoaine,

Affords the Richest Lustre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious

Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.

Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

When Balloons carry the mails and drop-letters fall from the skies, when the longitude is discovered, the circle squared and the ladies cease to have a poetic appreciation of the *chef d'œuvres* of the toilet, then, but not till then, will PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS lose its prestige as the most delicious of all perfumes.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

An Invaluable Treasure can be obtained by all. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its original color, imparts strength and beauty to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists and first-class hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

All the Modes in the World in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fancy Hats, for the current season, may be seen in the superb exposition, constantly replenished with new, original and foreign styles, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes. Also sideboard and parlor safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

A Lot of Imported Boots, Small Sizes at $1 per pair. Black and white slippers $2 per pair. Also a large assortment of quilted slippers. M. L. HILL, No. 52 East 12th-st.

A Newly-opened Establishment for Gents' French Imported Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c. E. J. THIERRY, No. 816 Broadway; No. 191 Rue St. Honore, Paris.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway, wedding cards and envelopes to perfection. Imported fancy goods retailed at wholesale prices.

To teach children to walk, buy COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

For paralytic children, buy Coldwell's PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Wedding cards and envelopes, the most elegant styles in the City.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality. Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial.*") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, 543 Broadway. Highest premium N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MARRIED.

ATWATER—CARPENTER.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., W. H. ATWATER to H. EVELINE CARPENTER, both of New-York. No cards.

CAPEN—DORLON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D., CHARLES H. CAPEN to ALLIE C., daughter of A. P. Dorlon, Esq. No cards.

☞ Nantucket, Mass., papers please copy.

PLATT—REDFIELD.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., ISAAC S. PLATT to M. JENNY REDFIELD, all of this City.

ROBINSON—FARRELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Mr. Dowling, EDWARD ROBINSON to Miss NELLIE FARRELL, both of this City.

STODART—CORNWELL.—On Monday, Oct. 15, by Rev. W. P. Corbet, WILLIAM H. STODART to ANNIE, youngest daughter of the late Richard S. Cornwell, Esq., all of this City.

THAYER—LOWDER.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, WILLIAM W. THAYER, of New-York, to MARY J., daughter of Robert Lowder, of Flushing.

WALDORF—ROGERS.—At Warehouse Point, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. R. Parsons, Mr. MONROE WALDORF to Miss MARGARET ROGERS, both of Warehouse Point.

DIED.

ALDEN.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, Mr. PAUL ALDEN, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 36 West 20th-st., at 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment in Mount Auburn.

DWIGHT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 16, of injuries received on the New-Jersey Railroad, THEODORE DWIGHT, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 62 Harrison-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GEER.—At Chatham, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 15, Dr. SETH GEER, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the 2d-st. Cemetery this day, (Wednesday,) Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ING.—On Monday, Oct. 15, of hasty consumption, ALFRED ING, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 51st-st. and 11th-av., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KIRBY.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Prof. Geo. W. Smith, at Portchester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, MARIA KIRBY, in the 87th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEE.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 15, ELIZABETH LEE, wife of the late Wm. Lee, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Thomas and Edward Lee, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 28 West Houston-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

LUQUEER.—Last evening, JOHN A. LUQUEER, eldest son of the late Francis T. Luqueer.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCCULLOUGH.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 16, of cholera infantum, JAMES, infant child of James and Caroline McCullough, of Belfast, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, in Richmond, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 P. M.

PRATT.—On Monday, Oct. 15, LUCY ANN, widow of Hon. Elisha N. Pratt, of Greenbush, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Thomas H. Herring, Esq., of New-Jersey, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Jonas Conkling, Esq., No. 24 Washington-square, New-York, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenbush, Rensselaer County, for interment.

PIERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, ABIGAIL A. PIERSON, daughter of Sarah Pierson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 75 High-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TICHENOR.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 15, OSCAR B. TICHENOR, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of Company D, 37th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, No. 59 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Wednesday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HEADQUARTERS "D CO." THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDER.—This Company is hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 11½ o'clock A. M., in citizen's dress, (white gloves and the usual badge of mourning,) to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Mr. Oscar B. Tichenor. By order.
A. D. SHAW, Captain.

T. H. PARKIN, Orderly.

VAN BUREN.—At sea, on board of the steamship *Scotia*, on Saturday, Oct. 13, JOHN VAN BUREN, Counsellor-at-law, of this City.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday morning at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

WAIT.—At South Orange, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 15, Mrs. BETSEY WAIT, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, George Wait, at South Orange, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment. Morris and Essex Railroad ferry-boat leaves the foot of Barclay-st. at 11:30 A. M.

WAITE.—At Stamford, Conn., Sunday, Oct. 14, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Capt. Isaac Waite.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, B. L. Waite, Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Westport, Conn.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death by drowning on the 29th of June, 1866, at sea, of Jacob S. Billings, a native of New-York.

The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this Department.

OFFICIAL—[No. 97.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 16, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Chambers-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, sandy hair, moustache side whiskers, five feet seven inches high; body in the water a few days; dressed as follows: blue army blouse, ribbed vest, one white flannel shirt, with black bars, one blue flannel shirt, brown pants, Congress gaiters; found on the person the following articles: a key and a note, addressed to Frederick C meron, from Henry J. Proctor, Sergeant in Co. I, Ninty-first Regiment N. G. State of New-York.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

Unknown man received at the Morgue at 5:20 P. M., found corner of Spring and Washington streets; died from disease of the throat; about five feet seven inches high, aged thirty, black hair, moustache and goatee, stout built; had on brown sack coat, vest and pants to match, blue socks, boots, green plaid flannel shirt, white cotton undershirt, red flannel shirt, hat. Too decomposed to be placed in Morgue.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

Unknown man found drowned foot of Chambers-street, received at Morgue at 5:30 P. M.; about five feet eight inches, black curly hair, sandy whiskers, blue flannel coat, dark corded vest, corded pants, blue outside shirt, plaid undershirt, gaiter shoes. Too decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWNE & SPAULDING,

JEWELERS,

Have REMOVED to their new stores.

NOS. 568 AND 570 BROADWAY,

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Turret Clocks manufactured for Churches, Town Halls and Factories.

SISTERS OF MERCY,

Dorchester-st., Montreal, C. E., Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy.

Dr. RADWAY: I certify that your Ready Relief has cured over one hundred of our sick from chills, vomiting, headache, internal pains, &c., &c.

One of our sisters had the rheumatism in her head for a great many years. Having taken a few spoonfuls of Relief in water, and rubbing her head twice with the same medicine, she was perfectly cured and never felt it since. I always use it for dyspepsia and for colds, and always with success. It is very useful for sore throats, coughs, influenza, diphtheria, &c. It has a good effect in flatulence or wind colic. I use it for foul breath, and it produces a marvelous effect. In short, it procures relief altogether remarkable to our invalids.

SISTER MARY DE BONSECOURS.

Sold by Druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 258 Broadway, N. Y., No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Pres't., GEO. C. RIPLEY, Sect'y.

Features.—A First-Class Organization, Assets, between One and Two Millions of Dollars. All profits go to the assured. Dividends declared and Paid Annually. All policies non-forfeiting. No policy fee charged.

NO LIMITATIONS AS TO RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.

Eight Thousand Policies in force. Half the Premium a permanent loan on the policy if desired. All forms of Life Endowment and Annuity Policies Issued. Agents wanted.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
NO. 609 BROADWAY,
Corner Houston-st.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, 1861; Jan. 28, March 16, 1862; Aug. 13, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 10, 1861; Oct. 15, 1865; Feb. 22, 1866; all of the HERALD. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

CARD.

OFFICE BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,
No. 3 BARCLAY-ST.

I would respectfully state to my customers and buyers of SCALES generally, that the slight interruption to business caused by the fire at our factory, on the 1st inst., has been entirely overcome, and that, having a large stock of goods and increased manufacturing facilities, we can fill all orders for these well-known SCALES with promptness.
R. BROWN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Only 2 cents the pound of excellent soap if you save and use your waste grease. Only 6 or 7 cents the pound of the very best of soap if you buy the grease. Be particular in asking for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Saponifier. Directions are attached to every package. All that is required is an iron kettle holding one or two gallons. For sale at every grocery-store.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

MANHATTAN CLUB.—MEMBERS OF THE Club are requested to assemble at the Club-house, FRIDAY, 9½ A. M., to attend the funeral of their late President, John Van Buren, at Grace Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence in Broadway, which prevented him attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharge from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient, until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold,

Queis meliore, luto finxit præcordiae Titan."

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

I was in a most precarious condition, suffering from cough, great debility, difficulty in breathing, a kind of constriction in my chest. I have been treated by the most eminent physicians, but I felt my strength gradually lessen and my body became weaker every day, until at last I became quite prostrated. The least change of weather brought on hot and cold shivers, with a racking pain in my head and a sharp pain in different joints of my body. I was entirely emaciated from constant expectoration of a bloody matter. My friends, by the advice of Rev. Dr. Dalton, brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 251 5th-av. After an examination, he told so correctly all I felt, that I at once placed myself under his treatment, and next day I felt as if a pressure had been removed from my body. After eight days I feel I am a man again, a blessing I have not enjoyed for years. I do say that such a man as Dr. Von Eisenberg ought to live forever, and I am sure that every liberal and candid man, who will be treated by Dr. Von Eisenberg, will acknowledge him as a humane and eminently successful physician. I give this unsolicited. In compliance with the Doctor's orders, I will be shortly in New-York, and I will be happy to bear personal witness to the skill and science of Dr. Von Eisenberg.

JAMES T. PUTMAN, Lynchburg, Va.

SEPT. 27, 1866.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CARD.

The fire on our premises on Saturday evening last, will temporarily check our manufacturing department and ordinary routine of business.

Our damage is almost entirely by water. We claim the indulgence of customers having orders with us, and of those having furs on storage, for a few days, until our loss has been adjusted by the various Insurance Companies interested. In addition to our insurance, our storage customers have our personal guarantee.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO FRESH, ORIGINAL BOOKS, THAT WILL ATTRACT ATTENTION.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

THE RISE AND THE FALL; Or, THE ORIGIN OF MORAL EVIL. In three parts: Part I.—The Suggestions of Reason. Part II.—The Disclosures of Revelation. Part III.—The Confirmations of Theology. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $1 75.

II.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF SHAKESPEARE. By NATHANIEL HOLMES, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2 25.

LATELY PUBLISHED:

Irving's Spanish Papers, 2 vols	$5 00
Six Months at the White House	2 00
Alice Cary's Poems, Illustrated	4 50
Macaulay's History of England, 8 vols	18 00
Macaulay's Essays, 6 vols	13 50
Swinburne's Chastelard	1 50
Tuckerman's Criterion	2 00
Brief Biographical Dictionary	2 00
The Pilgrim's Wallet	2 00
Mozart's Letters, 2 vols	3 50
Pictures of Country Life	2 00
The Story of Kennett	2 25

For sale by all booksellers.
Sent by mail on receipt of prices annexed.

A NOVEL FULLY EQUAL TO "IVANHOE" OR "WAVERLY," BY SIR WALTER SCOTT. WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT.

WHITEFRIARS; Or, THE TIMES AND DAYS OF CHARLES THE SECOND.

By the author of "Whitehall; or, The Days and Times of Oliver Cromwell." Illustrated with original designs by Chapin. Complete in a large octavo volume. Price, one dollar.

☞ Booksellers are solicited to order at once what they may want of the above book, so that their orders can be filled in advance of the day of publication.

Copies sent postage paid on receipt of retail price.

Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE HARDSHIPS OF AN HEIRESS.

By Mrs. GORE. Price 50 cents.

Also new editions of Mrs. Gore's novels, comprising
The Dean's Daughter. A Life's Lessons.
Castle in the Air. A Dowager.
Too Old a Bird to be Caught with Chaff.
Mothers and Daughters. Percy.
Cecil; or, The Adventures of a Coxcomb.
Price 50 cents each. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.
F. A. BRADY, Publisher, No. 22 Ann-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE world. Immense prices paid for old books. 10,000 magnificent English books at our price. 100,000 books, history, biography, at your price. 500,000 scrap prints, stereoscopic pictures, at any price. Catalogues free. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS,

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth, XIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)

SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT FENTON AND WOODFORD CAMPAIGN CLUB, EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A regular meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters, Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av. (entrance on 2d-av.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by
Hon. A. W. BENEDICT, of Penn.,
GEORGE A. EVERETT, Esq., of Ohio,
Hon. PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER,
and others.

A fine band of music will be in attendance. The Boys in Blue and the Union ladies of the district are especially invited to attend, for whom front seats will be reserved.

JAMES M. THOMSON, Pres't.
Col. HENRY BEENY, Vice Pres't.

WM. DRUMMOND,
GEORGE S. WHEELER, } Secretaries.

GRAND RATIFICATION

MASS MEETING

Of the Union Republican men of Kings County, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 17—7½ P. M.

The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:

GEN. J. D. COX,
Governor of Ohio.
GEN. JAMES M. ASHLEY,
Member Congress from Ohio.
HON. D. P. TYLER,
Of Connecticut.
S. B. CHITTENDEN, ESQ.
JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, ESQ.
GEO. W. HOXIE, ESQ.
JOHN OAKEY, ESQ.
And others.

By order of the Kings County General Committee.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION TRUST COM'Y

OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL..........$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. Low,	David Dows,
S. G. Wheeler, Jr.,	Benj. H. Hutton,
W. R. Travers,	Francis Skiddy,
Horace F. Clark,	Daniel Devlin,
J. B. Johnston,	Henry E. Davies,
J. M. Waterbury,	Henry K. Bogert,
Freeman Clarke,	E. B. Wesley,
Amasa J. Parker,	George W. Cuyler,
Allen Munroe,	James M. McLean,
Daniel C. Howell,	Elisha Riggs,
Augustus Schell,	James Forsyth,
John Magee,	J. W. Freeman,
Wm. F. Russell,	Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

SAMUEL B. HAND,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

FINANCIAL.

Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address

THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London, England.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

SINKING FUND DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILWAY.

Proposals are solicited for furnishing second mortgage bonds of the above railroad, to cover the half-yearly appropriation of $15,000 toward sinking fund, as per terms of said mortgage. The lowest bids, in writing, up to 30th inst. accepted.

Address, at the Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati,

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Trustee.

WELL'S, FARGO & CO.'S STOCK.
HOLLADAY'S OVERLAND MAIL STOCK.
MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK.
INSULATED LINES TELEGRAPH STOCK.

For sale, at market rates. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
Guaranteed by
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
} Finance Committee.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866, for the sale of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.
DETROIT CITY BONDS.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCKS,
Bought and sold by
ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Michigan.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,

issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

FOR SALE.

$100,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Housatonic Railroad Company. Apply to

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

$2,000 AND $7,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage. Apply to C. H. BAILEY, No. 233 Grand-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, 7-30	105⅝	106
Coupon, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, 7-30	105⅝	106
5-20 Regist'd, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coup., '65, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]

WANTED.

Quincy City (Illinois) Bonds.
Coles County (Illinois) Bonds.
Madison City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
Watertown City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
St. Louis City and County Bonds.
Miscellaneous Securities of every description bought and sold upon the most favorable terms by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 233, 344, 127, 196, 403, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 44 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, Seventh Avenue Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend (No. 26) of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present deposits..........$3,500,000

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed free of tax.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets, $2,285,068 14.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th and 1st sts., receives from 10 cents to $5,000, and pays 6 per cent. interest, free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 20th draws interest from the 1st of October.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PUBLISHERS OF KELLOGG'S UNITED STATES MERCANTILE REGISTER finding it necessary to separate the canvass for advertisements for their publication in the "Central Department," which includes the whole City and State of New-York, New-Jersey and New-England, west of the Connecticut River, both from the business department of canvassing (for information) and compiling and from the general management, will give the charge of the new business department thus created into the hands of a General Agent, turning over to him their present force of canvassers, and will pay him for his services a commission on all the orders secured by him and the force under his control. Address by letter, stating therein previous business connections of the applicant, experience and special qualifications for the place.

KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 116 Nassau-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—An exchange office on Wall-st., doing a good business, the good-will, fixtures and lease (having three years and a half to run) for sale. Price moderate and rent extremely low. Address N., Box No. 3,234 New-York Post-office. Possession Nov. 1.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—THE GOOD will, fixtures and part of the stock of an old-established jewelry store. Fixtures, consisting of showcases, two iron safes, &c., &c., sold separately if desired. Inquire of J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., No. 150 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN A VALuable patent business, stock and machinery. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, 6 Pine-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster and Brevet Major-General.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK OF THE MANHATTAN Savings Institution, No. 4,759. Payment has been stopped.

JOHN A. CROKER.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on

THURSDAY, OCT. 18,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union-place Stables, No. 82 East 14th-st., for convenience of sale,

VALUABLE BLOODED HORSES of ETHAN ALLEN, HAMBLETONIAN and TRUSTEE'S stock—the property of a gentleman changing his residence, to be sold without reserve, viz.:

STRAWBERRY ROAN MARE FANNY—Foaled July 12, 1860, out of the Mountain Maid, by Eac. Allen. Mountain Maid was by Black Hawk. Eac. Allen by Ethan Allen, out of Black Hawk mare Lady Dudley.

STRAWBERRY ROAN HORSE ROVER—Foaled 1861, as above.

IRON GRAY MARE JOSEPHINE—Foaled 1862, as above.

BAY STALLION CHAMPION—Foaled 1864, out of mare Lady of the Lake, by Eac. Allen.

COLT—Foaled 1865, by Eac. Allen out of Lady of the Lake, a pure Morgan mare.

BROWN FILLY LADY LIGHTFOOT—Foaled 1861, by Rysdick Hambletonian out of Belle of Bristol.

BLACK CANADA HORSE JACK—8 years old; can trot very fast, show in 2:40; a good pole horse.

DARK BAY HORSE ST. LAWRENCE—Very fast; will trot single under 2:40; double in 2:45; 7 years old.

BROWN HORSE RATTLER—Very fast; will trot in 2:45 double; has been driven with St. Lawrence; 7 years old; this team can be driven by a child; do not pull.

DARK BAY MARE ROSA BONHEUR—Thoroughbred.

CHESTNUT MARE LADY BIRD—Trustee stock, and others.

Particulars in catalogue.

ALSO,

LIGHT WAGON, nearly new; double HARNESS, &c.

Can be seen as above two days before sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of very rare gold and silver American and foreign coins, medals, exquisitely finished miniatures, &c., &c., the property of a late eminent numismatist. Will be on exhibition on Monday and Wednesday.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866,

at 1 o'clock P. M.,

at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,

(Hanover-square,)

by order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 1,500 BALES GEORGIA COTTON.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental stores and at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

VALUABLE BROADWAY AND PEARL-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION—NOS. 21, 23, 25, 27 BROADWAY, CORNER MORRIS-ST., STEVENS HOUSE (FORMERLY DELMONICO'S.)

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1866,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111
BROADWAY (TRINITY BUILDING.)

STEVENS HOUSE—The well-known Stevens House property, Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st. The lots are together on Broadway 95 feet 2 inches, on Morris-st., 65 feet 8 inches, with one-half of an alley in common with the adjoining property on Morris-st.; thence on an irregular line about 99 feet 9 inches to the rear line of an alley in common, on which it has a front of about 20 feet 4 inches; and thence on the south side 119 feet 6 inches to Broadway. The lease of this valuable property expires 1st May, next, but parties are ready to take a new lease for hotel purposes. The building is very substantial, and can be used for any business requiring great strength. The title is one of the best and oldest in New-York.

ALSO,

PEARL-ST. PROPERTY, NEXT TO WALL-ST.

NO. 157 PEARL-ST.—The substantial four-story brick store and lot of ground, No. 157 Pearl-st., next to the northwest corner of Wall-st.; lot 24.6 on Pearl-st., 88.11 on the northeast side, 22.9 in rear, and of irregular depth on the southwest side. Sold subject to a lease for three years from May, 1865, of the basement and 1 flat; and of the upper flat for five years, rented on shares with J. C. Bell, Esq., as offices, in connection with his property in Wall-st.; this arrangement giving a Wall-st. entrance. Title perfect; one-half can remain on mortgage. For maps, terms, &c., apply to the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 20, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, about twenty-eight hundred (2,800) barrels of cannon and mortar Powders.

The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the Powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 10, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., two thousand (2,000) barrels of Cannon Powder.

The powder will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powder must be removed from the magazine, otherwise it will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 Amity-street, between Mercer and Greene streets, all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suite, in satin, rosewood, centre and fancy tables, walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, library bookcases, mahogany sofas, chairs and easy chairs, painted bedroom suite, damask and lace curtains, curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glass ware, together with the kitchen utensils. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC AUCTION AT NAVY-YARD.

By order of Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following, viz.:

1 large Crank Shaft.
2 Fire Engines.
1 Upright Boiler.
Lot of Oil Barrels.
28 Boats of various sizes and patterns.

About 135 loads of Coal-Cinders from brass furnaces; also a quantity of condemned Wood.

For catalogues of sale apply at Storekeeper's Office, Navy-yard, New-York, Oct. 11, 1866.

EDWARD HOOKER, A. V. Lieut.-Commander,
United States Navy, Naval Storekeeper.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 60 Liberty-st., a fine and valuable collection of ancient and modern oil paintings. Among them will be found specimens by

Hoguet,	Hy. Cleaverork,	Mignon,
Eggers,	Velten,	Wouvermann,
Vaumort,	Deshayes,	Gainsboro,
F. de Brackeleer,	Atzker,	Vanderwerff,

and many others. The above are now on exhibition, elegantly framed, and will be sold without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

By GEORGE COOK, on THIS DAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 91 Liberty-st.—Genteel furniture, including parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate lots; bookcases, lounges, tables, chairs, &c. Catalogues at sale, which is absolute.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.

HARDWARE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

By GEORGE COOK, on THIS DAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st., to pay storage and expenses, for account of whom it may concern, about $12,000 to $14,000, estimated value, (to be sold in one lot,) consisting of axes, picks, shovels, hoes, boys' axes, shingle axes, handles, &c. Catalogues and permits to examine the goods may be had of the auctioneer.

AUCTION.

By HORATIO HARRIS & CO.,
Store No. 18 India-st.,
Boston.

BOMBAY LINSEED, (Damaged.)

On THURSDAY, Oct. 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at Tudor's Wharves, Charlestown:

7,000 bags Bombay Linseed, damaged on the voyage of importation, in ship *Elenor*, from Bombay, for account of underwriters, or whom it may concern.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 16 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 15, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the War Department, I will sell, at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 A. M., a quantity of Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of 3 bales cloth, gray blankets and 6,300 blankets, (captured,) 1,000 sand-bags, 20,000 grain sacks, in lots of 1,000; 49 deep-sea lead lines, 509 bbls. fire cement, 600 pounds 3½-inch boiler flues; also 9 horses, 1 gig, 1 single harness, together with a number of ranges, stoves, tables, desks, and other property not enumerated. The attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on delivery. For further particulars apply to the storekeeper at the Barracks, or to the undersigned. By order of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE IN FRONT OF SALESROOM, NO. 100 LIBERTY-ST.—THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK—Horses, wagons, harness, &c., being the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe.

Dark brown mare, 15 hands, 8 years old, good and fast traveler, either in single or double harness, sound, and without fault and tricks; a superior animal.

Also jet black stallion pony, 5 years old, 37 inches, good traveler in all harness, or under saddle, gentle in every way; this is a very fine animal, kind as a kitten, and cost with mate $500 in gold, one year since. Also black horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, good in all harness, free traveler, an excellent coupe or saddle-horse, very spirited, yet gentle and kind, and warranted without spot or blemish. Also several sets of harness, blankets, robes, &c. Regular sales on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Lorin Ingersoll, Esq., Fordham-av., opposite 1st-st., Morrisania, the entire household furniture, viz.: Parlor, dining and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

Also, at 1 o'clock, Park phaeton, single and double harness, road wagon, buggy, coupee, jagger wagon, milch cow, yoke of oxen, &c. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom No. 23 Liberty-st.:

One team of good road horses, about 15½ hands high, one black and the other bay.

A top buggy, nearly new.

Set double harness in good order.

Robes whips.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR [illegible], U. S. A., will sell, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at No. 4 State-st., immediately after the Quartermaster's sale at Battery Barracks, a quantity of condemned commissary stores and property, consisting in part as follows, viz.:

Salt beef, flour, rice, hominy, hard bread, dried apples, one platform and other scales, field desks, commissary chests, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., the entire household furniture, comprising parlor and bedroom suites, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension tables, bureaus, sofas, chairs, lounges, bedsteads, mirrors, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

JOSEPH [illegible], Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18TH, at 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 80 Clark-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, handsome rosewood piano, "Boardman, Gray & Co.;" mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

J. BOGERT, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., large sale of household furniture, without reserve, consisting of parlor suites, chamber suites, costly carpets, dining-room and kitchen furniture, pianos, billiard tables, &c., &c. Deposits required from all purchasers.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
IS NOW OPENING
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

The reputation, experience and facilities of the above house are guarantees to the public that they will always find, at reasonable prices, the latest and most desirable productions of the fashionable cities of

LONDON, PARIS AND NEW-YORK.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces and Muslins

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.
66 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.

FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK and REAL LACE GOODS

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.
66 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.

LADIES UNDER-CLOTHING,
in stock and to order in the best manner.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.
66 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,000 dozen ladies' hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs at $3 a dozen.

Every variety of ladies', gents', misses' and child's Linen Handkerchiefs, plain, hem-stitched and needle-worked.

Great variety of ladies' lace and lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.
66 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.

TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

Best qualities and most desirable shades of
RIBBONS, VELVETS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,

AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.
66 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.

FANCY GOODS

And Ladies' Toilet Articles of best quality.

Notions in great variety; best goods

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.
66 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
NEW DEPARTMENT,
Every variety of choice goods

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.
66 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, GAITERS, &c., for ladies, gents' and children's wear. BEST GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.
66 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.

KID GLOVES.

Our Fall importation of ladies, gents' and children's KID GLOVES, just received.

THE BEST KID GLOVES IMPORTED.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.
66 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.

M. GREGG,
NO. 19 5TH-AV.,

has just received

An elegant assortment of FRENCH CLOAKS,
For FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
Distingue in shapes and selected with the greatest care in Paris.

ALSO,

ELEGANT CARRIAGE AND EVENING CLOAKS.

Miss GREGG would respectfully call the attention of the ladies to her DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, just opened in connection with her business, and to which she is prepared to give the utmost attention.

No. 19 5th-av.

LACE CURTAINS,

TAMBOUR,
APPLIQUE,
NOTTINGHAM.
A FINE ASSORTMENT.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON AND CO.,

No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON HAVE NOW OPEN WHITE SILKS and SATINS, of the most magnificent qualities ever imported. MOIRE ANTIQUES in all shades.

PLAIN SILKS in all shades and in various qualities, including the finest made.

100 PIECES
FANCY STRIPED SILKS,
AT $2, WORTH $2 50.

BLACK SILKS, of the manufacture of BONNET and other celebrated makers.

PIM'S IRISH POPLINS.

LUPIN'S EMPRESS CLOTHS and MERINOES.

PLAID FRENCH POPLINS,

BROCHE SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE,
and a great variety of
OTHER NEW GOODS.
775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

J. A. HEARNS & SON

Have now open FRENCH CLOAKS,
Selected by Mr. HEARN, Jr., from the FIRST HOUSES in PARIS.

WHITE POINT LACE SHAWLS.
From $100 to $550.

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
From $90 to $600.

They will open on MONDAY, CLOAKS of their own manufacture in velvet, silk and cloth. Also, ELEGANT FRENCH CLOAKINGS of their own importation, which they will offer for sale by the yard and make up to ORDER.

J. A. H. & SON desire to call special attention to their DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, and guarantee to their customers perfect satisfaction in the execution of orders instructed to them. BRIDAL, EVENING and PROMENADE DRESSES made in the latest PARIS FASHIONS, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX ready-made and made to order.

NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

TAPESTRY, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED
by TAYLOR McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!

Auction Rooms our Headquarters.

HEAVY AUCTION BLANKETS, $1 50 and $2 apiece.
EXTRA HEAVY, $3, $4, $5 and $6.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., 15c. and 18c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND FLANNELS.

On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinoes from 20c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 273 Bleecker-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. Examine felt, beaver and straw goods.

Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.

Mark the address,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
EDWARD RIDLEY.

Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms, No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

EMBROIDERED TERRY CURTAINS

Just received by
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

1,000 DOZEN AT $1 25.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes; also, a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery at low prices.

W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.

Also, a great variety of CORSETS, just received from Paris, at low prices,

AT ELGER'S, NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

CLUNY LACE GOODS.

JOSEPH TUCKER,

Importer of Real Lace Shawls and Rich Lace Goods, No. 680 Broadway, East River National Bank.

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE

EMPRESS KID GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF COLORS JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA.

$1 25 A PAIR.

THE ONLY GENUINE GLOVES OF THIS POPULAR BRAND, FOR SALE AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 CANAL-ST.,
corner LAURENS.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS OPENED THE MOST

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS

IN AMERICA.

No. 1,168 Broadway, third door below 28th-st.

VELVETS AT $4 50 A YARD, WORTH $8; Willow Feathers at $6, worth $10; Bonnets at $10, worth $20; (one price only,) Children's Hats, Felt Hats, $1 50. L. BINNS, No. 517 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MILLINERY.

MME. NEWBERRY WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, Oct. 18th and 19th, a choice assortment of Winter Millinery, the latest Parisian styles. No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases, &c., on exhibition and for sale low, at the offices of the manufacturers.

WM. T. FRY & CO.,
Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit if required, and can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 475 6th-av., between 17th and 18th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and would do up ladies' fine muslins and fluting; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL experienced infants' nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; is very experienced in sickness; unexceptionable City references given. Apply at No. 1,247 Broadway for two days, between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 128 West 33d-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room; the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to do a small fine washing, if required; is fully competent for her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook in a private family; one who understands her business; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 8 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS, boarding houses, supplied with first-class servants of all nations; recommended nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, waitresses, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, laundresses, &c., &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook; can do pastry and all kinds of desserts; is willing to do the coarse part of washing; the very best of City references can be given from her last place; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 219 West 17th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will be found faithful in the discharge of her duties to her employer; best of City references can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 216 West 36th-st., first floor front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a small private family; would assist in the washing, if required; understands meats, soups and baking; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as nurse; one who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; can give the best of City reference where she has lived nine years. Call at No. 100 12th-st., first floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, and to assist in washing, by a respectable young woman, lately landed in this country; can be recommended by responsible parties; has no objection to hotel or private boarding-house. Call or address No. 344 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSERY governess, a situation for young children; is fully competent to take the entire charge of the nursery; good City reference. Call or address, No. 517 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., fancy-store, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as seamstress, who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has good City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and dress ladies' hair; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 121 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT mother and daughter wish to get situations together—one as nurse, and the other as waitress or chambermaid; good City reference can be given; to be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 15 Lexington-av., between 22d and 23d streets.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; not long in the country; can sew and embroider. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 10th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor over the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking, cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; the best City reference. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 9th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can do fine washing also.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; she is a very capable servant, and has excellent City reference from her last place, where she lived nearly four years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a respectable private family, as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has no objection to some chamberwork; has best City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and sewer, or to assist in washing and ironing; has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A steady person who is very capable to take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up with a bottle; or grown children and do plain sewing; has good City reference. No. 232 7th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH-woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 36 East 14th-st., southwest corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a respectable woman who understands all kinds of family sewing and children's clothing; can assist with dressmaking; would engage by the week or month. Call, for all this week, at No. 160 East 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, and to take care of grown children; can cut and make children's clothes; is very handy, and would make herself generally useful; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with 7 years' City reference, a situation in City or country; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; no objection to a private boarding-house; wages $10. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORthy Protestant person, as infant's nurse; is fully experienced in the care of children; first-class City reference given. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 4 West 29th-st., second door from 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL CAPABLE OF taking care of children, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and embroidery; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 East 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED.—A PERSON ACCUSTOMED TO work by the day at dressmaking and family sewing in general wishes to make a few more engagements. Can be seen at No. 489½ 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Ring bell No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 137 West 29th-st., over a plumbing-store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly, a situation as laundress in a private family; can give satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry, has City reference. Call at No. 263 4th-av., in the store; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as waitress in a private family; has lived many years in her last place, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business of boning and larding, entrees, and fine desserts; gets up dinner in good style; good reference. Call at 101 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING and general housework, by a neat, capable girl, highly recommended; is an excellent washer and ironer, and willing, respectful and economical. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; or would act as lady's maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 456 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, with a little boy, to do the cooking and make herself generally useful in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 199 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City references for either. Call at No. 134 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS—one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid; prefer to be together; good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American girl as waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting; she has good City reference. Apply at No. 13 Carmine-st., over the shoe store, front house; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; to go by the day or month; the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 82 West 4th-st., between Thompson and Wooster, opposite Washington Parade Ground, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City references; can be seen at No. 342 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid; will assist in waiting or washing; good City reference. Call at No. 411 3d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 333 6th-av., corner of 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse, who is willing to take charge of an infant; best City references. Call for one day at No. 11 East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman; is a good plain seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork or children. Apply for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as competent waitress, or would like a chambermaid's place in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 105 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 260 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or chambermaid in a private family; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1,386 Broadway, between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who perfectly understands her business, in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 257 East 14th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; the best of City references given. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as competent waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best of reference. Call at No. 665 6th-av., millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook or laundress; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 84 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation to do cooking and washing, or general housework in a small family. Can be seen until engaged at No. 260 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do any kind of fine washing, French fluting and gentlemen's linen; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; thoroughly understands her business; can give highest references. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A woman accustomed to the care of children, and a first-class infant's nurse. Can be seen at No. 154 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a good cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 5 Union Court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid, and to do light washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 49 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and to do plain sewing and to assist in the chamberwork; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 372 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as wet nurse; has abundance of milk, two months old; has lost her own baby. Call at No. 149 Charles-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN sewing by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; or would go South with a lady as seamstress. Can be seen at No. 397 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 35 East 24th-st., second door from 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has good City references. Inquire at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable young woman; best of City reference; no washing; no objections to the country. Inquire at No. 141 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of one or two children, and light chamberwork, or general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 479 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer and good bread-maker; best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Mott-st., in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 84 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as cook; has good city reference; is experienced. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 Lexington-av., over the stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; would do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at No. 397 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands it in all its branches; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; has lived in the best of families. Call for two days, at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid; best of City reference. Call at No. 136 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN a private family; has best of reference from her present employer. Call at No. 116 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who can do all kinds of cooking; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, as nurse, to go to New-Orleans. Can be seen at No. 86 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call at No. 265 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook. Call for two days at No. 120 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to take care of children; can be seen for two days. Call at No. [illegible] West 18th-st., below 10th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for an excellent waitress and chambermaid leaving her. Inquire at No. 81 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as laundress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 230 East 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS AND operator wishes a few more customers, with or without her own sewing machine; best of reference. Address, for three days, SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 165 *Times* office.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO IS NEAT, sober and civil, wants a situation in a hotel, boarding-house or private family. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS WILL GO OUT BY THE day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply to or address Mrs. DENNY, No. 120 East 20th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day to work for families; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses. Call or address by note No. 1,269 Broadway.

THE LARGE GERMAN EMPLOYMENT HOUSE has a good supply of capable servants—women and girls—German, English, American, Irish, Protestant, Welsh, to suit all; also good situations daily at the first-class office, 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 117 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Scotch woman as a first-class cook; the best of City references; she does no washing. Can be seen at No. 207 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, having nearly four years' reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 87 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 367 7th-av., corner of 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 64 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 82 East 7th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer or waitress; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 7th-av., corner 30th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a married man, Scotch, who is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its various departments—reclaiming and draining of land, management and rearing of stock, &c.; is also practically acquainted with hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, hothouse plants, flower and vegetable gardens; in fact, all the details and general management of a gentleman's country seat; best of City reference. Apply to or address McK., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st., or Reid & Bussby, No. 307 Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH servants (both Protestants) employment in a private family; the man as waiter and the wife as cook; the advertisers will be found competent to serve any lady or gentleman that may require their services, as their unexceptionable testimonials and City reference will certify. All letters addressed to T. S., Box 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man in a dry goods store or dry goods jobbing house; does not care what wages till he gets a knowledge of the business; is sober and honest, and willing to make himself generally useful; can give good reference with regard to such. Address D. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single man; understands the business in all its branches; has served in that capacity for many years in this City with the best of families; has satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty. Address J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife without encumbrance, situations, the man as coachman and groom, the woman as cook, washer and ironer; both have good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place, the care of hot and cold houses; would like the laying out of a new place; can give satisfactory reference as to capability. Call or address S. C., care of M. Nunan, No. 80 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20, WHO has a slight knowledge of single entry book-keeping, a situation in a wholesale house where he can learn it thoroughly; no objection to make himself generally useful. Address WALTER CLARK, Station C, Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, of long experience in the care and management of horses and fine harness and carriages; best of City reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 60 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address J. N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A gentleman's family, by a single man and a Protestant; understands his business thoroughly, with first-class City references; no objection to taking care of an invalid gentleman. Address M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or farmer by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and cows; is a good milker; is not afraid to work; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a well-experienced man; is a first-class groom and driver; can produce the best of City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Address A. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable young man of long experience; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the business thoroughly; has City references. Address JAMES, No. 88 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with first-class City references; understands the care of a gentleman's place; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Call at, or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, graperies, grounds, &c.; City reference from present place. Address VINE, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all respects. Can give the best of City references from his last employer. Can be seen or address, W. B., 6 West 17th-st., in the stable near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer, by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly, and taking care of stock; best of reference given. Address E. D., Box 200 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, and has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 284 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SINgle man, as Coachman and Groom with a private family; City or country; good reference from my last situation. Address J. M. C., Box 210, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, (English,) married; no incumbrance; City references. Address OXFORD, No. 25 East 12th-st., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION to do all the work about a gentleman's place, and take care of fruit trees and flowers, cows and horses; has City reference. Address D. B., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; can give satisfactory references. Apply or address Stables, No. 92 West 49th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man as gardener or coachman, or to take charge of a gentleman's country residence; can give the best of reference. Address GEORGE, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD references, (in this City,) a situation as shipping clerk, or some position in a book-store. Address T. P., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWISS MAN, A SITUation as coachman, who will make himself generally useful; best of references given by his last employer. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

WANTDE—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion; is a first-class driver and groom; eight years' reference; would care road horses, or as coachman. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 62 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN TO wait on an invalid gentleman. Inquire at PETTELER'S, No. 252 4th-av., corner of 20th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS assistant waiter in a private family; he will have to carry all the wood and coal for the house, where no furnace is used; he must be active and willing. Address, with reference, Box No. 756 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A COMMISSION PAPER house; a youth about 15 years of age, well educated, honest, active and obliging. Address L., Box No. 3,307 New-York Post-office, stating age, experience, references, salary required, &c.; none other noticed.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A FRESH breast of milk to nurse a child three months old; must come well recommended as to character. Apply immediately at No. 77 Lexington-av., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND LAUNdress, to go 13 miles in the country; family small; wages $14. Apply, with recommendations, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 60 William-st., second story.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITress and chambermaid; good references required. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO WAIT upon children and to do light chamberwork. Call between 10 and 11 o'clock, at 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMEN.
R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDAtions wanted immediately, at CARPENTER'S SELECT SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

SALESMAN WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED salesman wanted by a cloth jobbing house; one who can influence trade in the Western States. Address Z. Z., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

$5 TO $50.—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL AN article of daily use in every family. C. C. W. SABIN & CO., No. 107 Warren-st., up stairs.

WET NURSES CAN BE SELECTED daily until 3 P. M.; sick nurses, both sexes, at the shortest notice, at L. & A. HANSEN'S, cuppers and leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES L. FLINT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM M. PAGE and EMIL B. KRAUSSE, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Int. rev. stamp canceled, 50 cents. To William M. Page and Emil B. Krausse, the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 132 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 18, 1866.

H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of September, 1866.

H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Dec. 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA ARE REQUESTED to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 10 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 17th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO	Oct. 17
MALTA	Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

HIBERNIA, MONROE	TUESDAY, Oct. 16
IOWA, CRAIG	SATURDAY, Oct. 27
CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN	Grogan	SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK	Thompson	SATURDAY, Oct. 27
VIRGINIA	Prowse	SATURDAY, Nov. 3

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 20.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.

The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 17
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Oct. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Oct. 27
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Nov. 3

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; steerage, $35, currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

TAPSCOTT'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND EMIGRATION OFFICES, No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NOTICE.

We have this day opened an office at No. 23 Broadway, for the sale of passage tickets to and from London, Liverpool and Queenstown, by steamship and sailing packet.

Drafts for £1 and upwards, available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, issued on the most favorable terms.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., or No. 23 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 15, 1866.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Oct. 20.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 27.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY....Nov. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 3

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	80

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Oct. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. R. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Oct. 11—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
Oct. 20—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GRAND PLEASURE TOUR TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS,

including Havana, St. Andrews, Cape Haytien, San Domingo, St. Juan, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique and Kingston.

The whole trip will occupy about one month, in the most delightful season of the year for the tropics.

Price of passage for the round trip, including stateroom and first-class table provided with every luxury:

MAIN SALOONS.	
Adults	$300
Children and servants	250
FORWARD CABINS. (same table as above,)	
Adults	$250
Children under 10	200

For passage and other particulars, apply to DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.

Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. Lockwood, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.

Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

The Steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, having been unavoidably detained, will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. to-day. Freight received up to that hour. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and the Florida ports. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The elegant steamship GRANADA will follow on Tuesday, Oct. 23.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 37 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HENEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day (Saturdays excepted) attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:20 and 8:13 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 8:13, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COAL.

COKE, COKE, COKE.

Best Metropolitan Coke, made from English coal, delivered immediately; price $4 50. For sale by H. & H. MURRAY, 42d-st. and North River.

$7.—COAL, FIRST-QUALITY, DELIVERED, per ton. Flour, all qualities, sold single barrel at wholesale prices. People's Coal and Flour Office, No. 204 Broadway, Room No. 5.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—I WANT A HOME FOR THE Winter for myself, wife and daughter in a private family of refinement, where there are no other boarders. I want a parlor and two sleeping rooms on the second story; for suitable accommodations I will pay $160 per week. Address A. B., Box No. 170 Times Office.

BOARDING.—GOOD TABLE BOARDING MAY be had by the week, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

BOARD WANTED—ANY FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family wishing to reduce their expenses for the Winter, and willing to take five or six adults of first respectability and of little trouble for a reasonable compensation, may address BLOOMFIELD, Box No. 109, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH A PARLOR AND two bedrooms, for two persons, in the vicinity of Montague-st., Brooklyn. Address W. T. P., Box No. 3,341 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PRIVATE FAMILY, No. 36 Sands-st., for married people only; two furnished rooms, front, on first floor. For cards of admission, apply to Mr. SEYMOUR, at Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York.

BOARD—BROOKLYN.—A LARGE UNFURNISHED back room on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also, a large furnished room on the upper floor, at No. 141 Montague-st.; reference required.

TWO SPLENDID SUITES OF ROOMS, front parlor and bedroom on second floor; also, front parlor and bedroom on third floor, opposite Stuyvesant-square; to gentlemen and their wives wanting accommodations for the Winter this is an opportunity seldom met with; the table and everything connected with the house is first class; the best of references given and required. For particulars call at No. 31 Cedar-st., between 12 and 1 P. M., or at No. 161 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, till May, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; would prefer to furnish their own rooms, carpets excepted, and have their piano in parlor; first-class references. Address at once, COMFORT, Box No. 337 Post-office.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD, IN A PLEASANT part of the City, for a lady and her son aged 15; private family preferred. Address MURRAY, Box No. 171 Times Office, stating location, accommodations and terms.

A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS can obtain, in a strictly private family, a large front room, comfortable in every respect, on the sunny side of a street below 30th, with or without partial board. Address Box No. 4,407 Post-office.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

WEST 22D-ST.—A LARGE THIRD STORY front room to let, with full or partial board, in a private family. Apply between 10 and 12 at Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN, WHO WILL ROOM together, can have good board and a comfortable home, at very reasonable rates, by applying at No. 118 2d-av., near 7th-st.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board with single rooms, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably; watchman all night.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor and part of a third, to let with board, to gentlemen only, in a private family, No 48 East 30th-st. References required.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WHO WILL room together may find superior board in Hudson City, N. J., 25 minutes from foot of Barclay-st. Address T. V. TABER, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

44 UNION-SQUARE—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED floors, containing four and six rooms, with private tables. Also, single rooms with board for gentlemen.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A single gentleman. References exchanged. Apply at No. 55 East 52d-st.

TO LET—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, on first floor, with pantries and closets, with board, at No. 33 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

NICELY-FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms, on the second floor, to let with board, at No. 87 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; private table if desired; at 23 West 22d-st.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS; ALSO, single rooms with board: at No. 158 East 14th-st.; family private and first class.

BROOKLYN BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, to let, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 141 Montague-st. References required.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will leave Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for the above places. Returning, leave Sag Harbor EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Wednesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE RED BANK		
Thursday, Oct.	11,	6¾ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct.	10,	8 A. M.
Friday,	12,	7 A. M.	Thursday,	11,	10 A. M.
Saturday,	13,	10½ A. M.	Friday,	12,	10½ A. M.
Tuesday,	16,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	15,	8 A. M.
Wednesday,	17,	9 A. M.	Tuesday,	16,	12 M.
Thursday,	18,	10 A. M.	Wednesday,	17,	1 P. M.
Friday,	19,	10½ A. M.	Thursday,	18,	2 P. M.
Saturday,	20,	2 P. M.	Friday,	19,	2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.

THE LETTER EXPRESS will be closed as follows, viz.:

No. 84 Broadway	at	11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel	at	11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)	at	11:50 A. M.

on day of steamer's sailing.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

JOHN BRYAN.
J. VAN SCHAICK.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NEW-YORK, Oct 10, 1866. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of JOHN BRYAN & CO., and will continue the business as bankers and brokers, at No. 35 Broad-st.

JOHN BRYAN.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JAMES R. NICHOLS.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business, on his own account, at No. 35 Broad-st. J. VAN SCHAICK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE partnership heretofore existing between MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAN and GUSTAV ZITTEL, under the style and firm of M. MORGENTHAN & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GUSTAV ZITTEL retiring from the firm. Mr. MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAN will continue to carry on the business at the old stand No. 53 Cedar-st., without any change of firm. All debts due the firm will be collected and liabilities of the firm settled by the firm only. NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A branch establishment in New-Orleans, under the firm of WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO. Mr. ED. H. BUCKNER has been admitted a partner in our house here and in New-Orleans. JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI. NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. MORRISON & CO., this day expires by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners. EDWARD MORRISON, ANDREW SOHER, JOSEPH SOHER. NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—A. W. SPIES HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SPIES, KISSAM & CO. The business will be continued by the members of the new firm. SPIES, KISSAM & CO., No. 18 Cortland-st. NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of DORNIN & BOOCOCK, for the purpose of conducting a general banking and stock brokerage business at No. 36 Broad-st. WILLIAM C. DORNIN, SAMUEL WARD BOOCOCK. NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN named CARLTON S. HORTON, resided some years ago, for a short time, on the island of Madeira, and is reported as having died in the United States, after his return there; if so, and his relations will communicate with the United States Consul at Funchal, Madeira, they will obtain information of some little moneyed value.

5TH-AV. HOTEL DINNER, SUNDAY.—Will laughing eyes, with sedate old gent, address DON, Box No. 175 Times Office.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. 150 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Several first-class and medium-priced houses, above 9th-st., and between 5th and 7th avs.

ALSO, Property on Greene, Wooster and other streets adjacent to Broadway.

ALSO, Property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs.

Owners placing their property in my hands, either for auction or private sale, are assured of my best services in their behalf. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x37; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 96 Broadway. Offer for sale houses and lots in all parts of the City.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS four-story and basement brown-stone house and 6½ lots of ground, containing flower garden, grapery well stocked with imported vines, forcing house, conservatory and orchard; a large portion of the furniture, together with three carriage horses, one ladies' saddle-horse, barouche, phaeton, coupe, rockaway and light wagon, all of the best manufacture; can be had with the premises, if desired. This is one of the best located and most desirable properties in Brooklyn. For full particulars, terms and cards of admission, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—COUNTRY seat, near Rye, Westchester County, one hour from the City, having a magnificent view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; 10 acres or more, if required, all in superb order; house contains all the modern improvements, with splendid out offices; will be sold furnished or unfurnished; horses, carriages, stock, &c., &c. For terms and permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 196 ACRES, healthy location, 21 miles from New-York, 3 from depot; good roomy house; excellent barn, with outbuildings; productive orchard and good variety of fruit; a brook runs through a portion of the farm; has a choice of markets for all products at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, 14 miles from New-York, containing 30 to 40 acres. The house large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hothouses, &c., all in perfect order. For permit and particulars, apply to G. A. ROBBINS, Executor, No. 54 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.:
West 24th-st.—4-story high-stoop brown-stone, $30,000;
West 34th-st.—Four-story high-stoop brick, $12,500;
West 53d-st.—3-story high-stoop brown-stone, $15,500;
West 45th-st.—3-story high-stoop brown-stone, $21,000;
East 49th-st.—3-story high-stoop brown-stone, $18,000.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn; is in all respects as regards neighborhood, construction, finish, order, &c., really first class (needs only to be seen to be appreciated); house is 33 feet wide, three stories, attic and basement; is open for inspection. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the new first-class brown-stone front dwelling, with one or two lots and all the modern improvements, on Clermont-av., between Fulton and Green avs., Brooklyn; price low, terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

$30,000 CASH.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house in good order, not higher up town than 34th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; possession on or before May next; communications treated as confidential. Address Box No. 1,820 New-York Post-office, stating locality, size, price and where an interview may be had. Lot must be in fee.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner; first-class, and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE FINE ITALIAN STYLE RESIDENCE and outbuildings; fine shade lawns, and fruit in abundance, with 35 or 75 acres excellent land, beautifully located, one hour from 26th-st., Westchester County. For sale very low. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A LARGE stone house, on Strawberry Hill, with stone stable and six acres of land, stocked with fruit trees. The above place is beautifully situated a mile from the depot, and commands a fine view of the town and the Sound. Apply to J. L., Stamford, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—34 feet wide, three-story and basement; excellent neighborhood; house in fine order; possession at once; terms easy; price $20,500. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FIRST-class nearly new house, with hot and cold water, gas and other improvements; 14 rooms, stable, cow-house, &c.; fine grounds. Immediate possession. For sale with or without possession. Price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country seat about three acres, on the Pelham Road, near the water; good house, garden, fruit and shade trees; for $10,500. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FINE 3-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 24x55x100; in complete order; furniture if desired; others, variously located, $10,000 to $50,000 and upward; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses; design, material and workmanship strictly first-class. Inquire on the premises, northwest corner of 65th-st. and Lexington-av., of GEO. J. HAMILTON, builder.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 50TH-ST., NO. 215, FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, in fine order, with all improvements; title perfect, with immediate possession; furniture for sale if desired. For permits apply to DERICKSON & BARTLETT, 30 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, THE large and elegant first-class brown-stone dwelling on Montague-terrace, (Brooklyn Heights,) with immediate possession. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, beautiful garden filled with fruit, at Hudson City; terms easy. Beautiful place on the Hudson; $9,000. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 969 2d-av., near 51st-st., brown-stone house, with all improvements, with or without furniture. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A NEW house situated on Pearl-st., containing nine rooms, good cellar, furnace, gas and water in the house. Address L. R. B., Bergen Point Post-office, N. J.

ON SALE—A SNUG, ELEGANT COTTAGE IN Brooklyn; immediate possession; $500 only required, a further sum by installments, and balance on mortgage. Address A. J., Box No. 5,285 Post-office.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT furnished house, modern improvements, near ferry, Brooklyn, for sale. Inquire for B., at No. 17 William-st., Room No. 20, from 11 to 2.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A VERY COMPLETE cottage on the southeast corner of 124th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

AT A BARGAIN—J. E. WOODBRIDGE, NO. 128 Broadway, New-York, will sell four new strictly first-class houses, on Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D. Lots 20x100.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN ALL parts of the City, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT REDUCTION IN PRICE. DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st., still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City. PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING, CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT, AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, for the best EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD AND UPHOLSTERY. No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!

In consequence of the expiration of the partnership between the undersigned in January next, they now offer the balance of their large and well-assorted stock to the public at greatly reduced prices, and respectfully call attention to this notice. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE—SHOW-CASES, DESK, OFFICE railings, drug, bar, stationery and oyster counters and drawers. Also, stores and offices fitted up at short notice. Apply to JAMES HODGE, No. 36 Jane-st., west of 8th-av.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to W. U. Keys. Removed to No. 23 Washington-st., near [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI FRENCH THEATRE—PHEDRA.

Last night of PHEDRA. | Director....J. GRAU

Last week but one of the season before the departure of the company for Boston.

Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway. Seats secured for three representations in advance.

THIS WEDNESDAY—14th subscription night, Oct. 17.

MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI for the last time in Racine's tragedy of PHEDRA.

FRIDAY—Ristori as LADY MACBETH.

Proscenium boxes, containing four seats, $20; private boxes, four seats, $16; orchestra seats, $3; dress-circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; family circle, 75 cents.

Ristori Matinee next Saturday—ELIZABETH.

In Brooklyn—RISTORI—Thursday—MACBETH.

FRENCH THEATRE.

RISTORI MATINEE—ELIZABETH.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12½—Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Admission to all parts of the house at the Matinee, $2, (with exception of Private Boxes, which will be secured at their usual price.)

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, ADELAIDE RISTORI as LADY MACBETH.

RISTORI MATINEE IN NEW-YORK, SATURDAY NEXT—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TWO NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, NOV. 5—FAUST.
KELLOGG, NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI.
TUESDAY, NOV. 6—ELISIR D'AMORE.
DEBUT OF MLLE. ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
SIGNOR RONCONI in his great role of Dulcamare.
Seats may now be secured at the Brooklyn Academy.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.

THURSDAY, Oct. 18—MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON will appear in four different characters:

First, in Carl von Holtei's drama, HANS JUERGE, ODER DIE PERLEN SCHNUR. (Hans Juerge, or The String of Beads.)

Second, in August von Kotzebue's comedy, DIE UNGLUECHLICHEN, (The Unfortunate,)

As LEBRECHT FALK.
HIPPOLIT FALK.
CHARLES FANCON.

IRVING HALL—SYMPHONY-SOIREES.

THEO. THOMAS'S SYMPHONY-SOIREES.
THIRD SEASON—1866-67.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY-SOIREE WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.
SOLOISTS:
MISS ANTONIA HENNE (her first appearance),
MR. WILLIAM MASON.

PROGRAMME:

Vorspiel—"Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg." (new)	Wagner
Aria—"Che faro senza Eurydice, (Orphee)	Gluck
Concerto for Piano, G, op. 58	Beethoven
Rondo—"Non piu mesta," (Cenerentola)	Rossini
Symphony, C	Schubert

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SEVENTY PERFORMERS, under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS.

TICKETS, INCLUDING A RESERVED SEAT, $1 50, Can now be obtained at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Irving Hall, and at the Theatre Ticket-office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING RESERVED SEATS can now obtain them at Irving Hall and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THE GREAT MAGICIAN.

THE GREAT MAGICIAN.
THIRTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE OF M. HARTZ,
The most wonderful illusionist of the age,
AT DODWORTH HALL,
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

This wonderful feat is the most thrilling and exciting ever presented to an audience, and is only accomplished by the Hindoos and M. Hartz. Also THE CHARMING GROWTH OF FLOWERS, And the WONDROUS LIVING HEAD.

Tickets 50 cents; Children half price.

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MINSTRELS,
720 BROADWAY 720
LEON BURLESQUE,
MY-DE-AH RES-TOR-HER.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S
5TH-AV. HELP.
ALLEN'S NICODEMUS.
SANDS' DANCES.
KELLY'S BALLADS.

Immense throngs of people nightly testify hearty applause and flattering approval.

A fact. Our success is due to good artists and our earnest efforts to please.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

New Fifth-av. Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., Adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.

Open EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. BRILLIANT AND VARIED PROGRAMME. RIVALS, LOVE AND MEDICINE, BEAUTIFUL SOLOS, (ever popular,) FALL OF FORT FISHER, &c. First Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 2½.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

Prof. J. E. FROBISHER is now ready to make his annual arrangements with Lecture Committees for evening readings during the Fall and Winter season; terms moderate. Address No. 122 East 18th-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P.M., upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

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TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The four-story brown front English basement house, No. 353 West 24th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-basement, and extensive fire-proof vaults, will be erected upon the four lots on Houston-st., southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, which will be ready for occupation next April, and will be leased for a long term of years. Parties desiring to locate on the great line of improvements, and near Broadway, in a very superior building, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam power will be introduced, if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house on 46th-st., near 5th-av.; put in perfect order this Summer; carpets, gas fixtures, mirrors and shades, used only a month, must be bought; the rest of the furniture may be. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, to a gentleman and lady, or to a party of gentlemen, a second floor, the front room extending the width of the house; has chandelier, bath-room adjoining, and an abundance of closets. Apply at No. 244 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent to a private family; a beautiful five-story, brown-stone house, in perfect order, above the Fifth-av. Hotel, in a first-class street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE TWO STORY house with about one acre of ground, within few minutes' walk of the West Flushing Railroad depot; in good order and possession at once. For particulars apply to LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, UNTIL MAY 1, A handsome four-story brown-stone English-basement house in 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $300 per month to May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING, L. I., UNTIL MAY 1.—Five minutes' walk from depot; with piano, fine grounds and shade; rent low to a good tenant, and possession immediately. Apply to A. B., Box No. 4,149 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FOR 6, 12 OR 18 MONTHS, A COMPLETELY furnished house, near Blanchard's Hotel and Dr. Bellows' Church, to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PART OF A STABLE TO RENT—ROOM for three horses and two carriages, from 1st November to 1st May, in 22d-st. Rent $300. Address J. L. K., Box No. 2,869 Post-office, N. Y.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSES TO rent for the Winter or year, to unexceptionable tenants. Lists furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEW COACH-HOUSE, JUST FINISHED, with all improvements, four stalls, at No. 89 West 28th-st. Rent $500 per annum.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, no children, an unfurnished floor (in private family preferred) of from three to five rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in New-York or Brooklyn; must be in good neighborhood, and at moderate rent. A No. 1 references. Address for three days, E. M. F., room No. 30, No. 38 New-st.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS (three bedrooms and parlor) not above second floor; location between 14th and 34th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms and full particulars, J. H. WILSON, No. 36 Vesey-st.

WANTED—A BRICK HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements to rent with privilege of buying, in a good neighborhood, on the west side, not above 40th-st.; possession wanted about April 1. Address J. L. G., Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN ANY central location; a liberal price for one to suit. Agents addressing, will inclose permits to view, to J. H. AMES, Box No. 1 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE ON A LEASE OF five years, an unfurnished house of medium size, between 11th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $3,200. Address A., No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—ONE FLOOR AND KITCHEN, SUITABLE for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Address W., No. 14 John-st., second floor.

A BEDROOM BELOW 14TH-ST., WEST side, by a gentleman who is in town one or two nights in the week. Address L., Box No. 323 Post-office.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARLOR and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—I. P. & E. WESTHEAD & CO., small ware manufacturers and general commission merchants, to No. 40 White-st., west of Broadway.

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Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.

The thrilling and truthful drama of TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM, depicting in truthful scenes the HISTORY OF THE INEBRIATE, and exhibiting the actualities of BAR-ROOM LIFE.

ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE. INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.

To be seen at all hours.

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.

MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high. THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE. A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT. LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS. NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY. 125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.

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Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING will be produced Eichberg's Operetta Bouffe, in one act, entitled A NIGHT IN ROME, with entirely new scenery, painted expressly for the Opera by RICHARD FARREN.

Street in Rome, with view of the Tiber and St. Peter's in the distance. New costumes made expressly for the occasion by R. Williams. Machinery and Properties by Denham and Lundy.

With a splendid cast, including Mrs. Gomersal, Mr. Farley, Mr. C. F. Shattuck, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Percy, and a strengthened chorus.

During the Opera, a Ballet and a new feature, entitled THE DANCE OF THE JUMPING JACKS; THE KNAVES OF DIAMONDS, HEARTS, SPADES and CLUBS will be introduced.

To be followed by the ever-popular Comedietta of WANTED A THOUSAND MILLINERS, in which Mr. MARK SMITH and the fine dramatic company will appear.

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14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Manager.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON and LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG.
J. E. COOKE in the PICKWICK CHARACTERS.
Supported by the full NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
Trained Horses, Performing Ponies, Mules, &c.
Clowns—E. Croueste and J. Pentland.

PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts.

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Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX
APHROSIA, THE DEMON PAGE.
MISS FANNY HERRING IN SIX NEW AND INTERESTING CHARACTERS.
Mr. G. L. FOX IN A NEW COMIC ROLE.
PAUL JONES, PILOT OF THE GERMAN OCEAN.
EVERYBODY IN THESE GREAT PIECES.

IRVING HALL.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
LA MARSEILLAISE,
COME INTO THE GARDEN MAUD,
MY PRETTY JANE,
DREAM OF THE REVELER,
"WHEN GEORGE THE IIId. WAS KING."
"I'M A SWELL!" and the "HISTORY OF JULIUS CAESAR."
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL

will sing the above songs in character every night this week (Saturday excepted) in their celebrated entertainment.

Last Matinee but one on SATURDAY at 10 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; Reserved, $1. Commence at 8.

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No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.
The following celebrated STATUES IN MARBLE,
By Mr. MOZIER, of Rome:

1. THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON; (life-size, group.)
2. "IL PENSEROSO;" (Milton.)
3. JEPTHAH'S DAUGHTER.
4. UNDINE, VEILED, RISING FROM THE CASTLE WELL.
5. THE PERI; OR, EDEN REGAINED. (Moore.)
6. POCAHONTAS.
7. THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P.M. Admission 25 cents.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

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Edward Plummer	by	Mr. W. Barron
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AND MR. JEFFERSON....as....CALEB PLUMMER
Act 1—John Perrybingle's Home.
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THURSDAY, Oct. 18—THE FAST FAMILY.
FRIDAY, Oct. 19—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 20—THE FAST FAMILY.
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THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES.

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THIRD RACE.—The Ferry Premium of $400, all ages, two mile heats. Closed with Gilroy, Luther and Aldebaran will start. J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Members are respectfully requested to procure from the Secretary their badges of membership, in order to prepare them for the official list to be published. JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary A. J. C.

OCT. 16, 1866.

A SOUTHERN SPEECH.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON ON THE CRISIS.

The War Denounced—The Terms Upon which the South Capitulated—Her Loyalty Affirmed.

On Sept. 22, Gen. Wade Hampton delivered an address at Walhalla, Pickens District, S. C. The following is the part of the speech which relates to national affairs:

You may perhaps, fellow-citizens, think that any discussion of general politics is inappropriate on an occasion of this sort, but as I may not again have an opportunity to place myself right upon the record, or to correct the misrepresentations of both my antecedent and present position, disseminated by the Radical Press, may I claim your indulgence for a brief discussion of these topics? It is full time that some voice from the South should be raised to declare, that though conquered she is not humiliated; though she submits she is not degraded; that she has not lost her self-respect; that *she laid down her arms on honorable terms; that she has observed these terms with the most perfect faith, and that she has a right to demand a like observance of them on the part of the North.* Would to God that some voice more potent than mine would utter these truths! Would to God that the tongues of those great statesmen of Carolina, who, in times past, warned, counseled, directed our people, were not hushed in death, or those which more recently stirred the Southern heart to its profoundest depths, were not now as silent as death itself.

But perhaps in the midst of this silence so profound, even my voice, feeble as it is, may not be without that weight which always attaches to the utterance of truth, and in this hope I venture to discuss our condition and our policy. What, then, is our condition? *For four years the South was the victim of a cruel and unnecessary war—a war marked on the part of her opponents by a barbarity never surpassed, if equaled, in the annals of civilized warfare.* The sword failed to conquer her, for on nearly every battle-field she was victorious, and her enemies were forced to resort to weapons more congenial to their nature—fire and famine. The torch was applied with an unsparing hand. The mansion of the rich; the cottage of the poor; peaceful villages; thriving cities; even the temples of the Most High God, fell before this ruthless destroyer, leaving to mark the spots where once they stood, but ashes and blackened ruins.

All the industrial resources of the South were wantonly destroyed or stolen, and gaunt famine followed in the footsteps of the invaders. The men who had borne without a murmur every privation, who had faced death in a thousand shapes without flinching, were not proof against the cries which come to them from homeless and starving wives and children. *They laid down their arms, which they had crowned with eternal lustre, and they accepted the terms offered to them by the North.* What were these terms? Throughout the whole war the North declared in the most solemn and authoritative manner that she fought solely to re-establish the Union; *to bring back to one fold all the States, and to give to all equal rights and equal liberty.* This was the constant declaration of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Seward not only announced the same principle, but he declared that whatever might be the result of the war not only would all the rights of the Southern States be preserved, but that all their institutions would be intact. The Congress of the United States in a resolution passed, I think unanimously, and never repealed, announced the object and the sole object of the war to be the restoration of the Union under the supremacy of the Constitution. The very powers under which we laid down our arms promised the protection of the Government and gave the assurance that we should not be interfered with, so long as we obeyed the laws of the States wherein we resided. These declarations were made not only to the South, but to foreign nations; and the South was assured that she had but to acknowledge the supremacy of the National Government to be received into the Union, as equal members of the great family of States, with all her rights and all her privileges unimpaired.

These were the terms upon which the South capitulated. On her part she was to cease war—to renew her allegiance to the National Government, and to express her loyalty to the Constitution of the United States. On the part of the North there was to be amnesty for the past—a recognition of the Southern States as equal members of the Union, and a solemn pledge that all their rights should be held sacred. This was the construction placed by the South upon the covenant entered into, and it is the only fair and honest construction it will admit of. How have the parties to this covenant fulfilled their obligations? I have said that the South has performed her's with the most perfect faith. Let me prove the assertion. She was to cease war. When our commanding officers signed the Conventions which put a stop to the war, every soldier of the Confederacy, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, laid down his arms and returned to his home, or to the spot where his home had been. The next condition of the terms required from the South, a renewal of her allegiance to the General Government. In every Southern State, the people by their conventions, their Legislatures and individually, conformed promptly to this condition. Loyalty to the Constitution of the United States was exacted, as the only other article of the terms required of the South. *I assert that she has fulfilled this part of the compact, as well as the others, to the letter, and that in the true acceptation of the word, she is loyal.* What is "loyalty?" It is nothing more or less than faithfulness—obedience to the laws of that Government under which you live. Have any people on earth manifested a higher faith or been more obedient to the laws of the land than we have been since our allegiance to the Government has been renewed? Many of these laws we regard as illegal and unconstitutional, but to not one of them has the shadow of resistence been made. We have yielded our implicit if not a cheerful obedience to all, trusting that time would rectify the evils under which we labor. What higher proof of loyalty could be given than this?

But, fellow-citizens, was the South ever disloyal to the Constitution of the United States? I deny that she ever was, and I challenge her most bitter enemy to adduce one single instance in which she has been. From the adoption of that Constitution, up to the time when she framed one of her own governance, no one can lay to her charge a single violation of any clause of that instrument. Did she ever propose to change it? Did she ever evade any of its provisions? Did she ever denounce it as a "league with hell and a covenant with the devil?" Nay more, when she framed a Constitution for herself did she not adopt the old and honored one almost word for word? Had the North been but half as loyal as the South has ever been, no war would have desolated our country, and the Union would be, what its founders intended—one of the equal and sovereign States, bound together by the strong ties of paternal affection, instead of what it now is, a consolidated despotism of the stronger States, ruling with a rod of iron, the weaker ones. *The South is, and ever has been loyal in the proper sense of the word.*

I am aware that the North has given a new meaning to this word when applied to the South. For the South to be loyal in the eyes of the North, she must admit herself to be inferior in all points; she must declare that she has sinned, and, like a repentant child, she must humbly sue for forgiveness. She must pronounce State Rights and State Sovereignty fallacies, and she must forget the teachings of Patrick Henry, of Jefferson and of Madison. You, men of Pickens, must forget the illustrious son you gave to our State, and you must brand Calhoun as a traitor. The names of McDuffie, Cheves, Hayne, Hamilton, Harper, must no longer be held in reverence in their own State, as those of great statesmen and pure patriots, but the men who bore them, like their immortal compatriot, are to be called traitors, and their doctrines seditious. *You will not be loyal until you import, along with everything else, your politics, your morality and your religion from the North.*

I know not, fellow-citizens, how it may be with others, but for myself, I prefer still to cling to the political faith taught by her great Apostles of Liberty. I repudiate as heretical and damnable that morality which inculcates a "higher law" than the Bible teaches. And as to religion, I confess that after the way they call heresy, so worship I the "God of my fathers." We obey the laws of the land; we pay the taxes levied on us; we support the Constitution; and we acknowledge the supremacy of the National Government. The North has no right to demand or to expect of us more than this. She has no right to ask that we should give up the divine right—which even slaves enjoy—of freedom of opinion; that we should deny the principles we hold sacred; that we should abase ourselves in the dust to propitiate her good will, or that we should kiss the rod that smites us.

> "Shall freeborn men, in humble awe
> Submit to servile shame,
> Who from consent and custom draw
> The same right to be ruled by law,
> Which Kings pretend to reign."

Shall we, who were freeborn men, be so base as to declare that our country has met the fate it deserved? Shall we submit to the shame which would cling to us forever, *if we admit that we have been guilty of treason?* Shall we cover ourselves with eternal infamy by branding as traitors the men who died for us and to whose memory you are now paying honor? Never! Never! Never! Let any fate, however hard, be our lot, rather than that such dishonor should be ours! When the gallant warrior-king of old, saw in the defeat of his brave army, the ruin of all his hopes, proud, though conquered, he could still exclaim, "all is lost save honor." Let us, amid the failure of our hopes, the wreck of our fortunes, strive to save, like him, what is far more precious than all else, our honor.

I have given you the record of the South. I have shown how well she has kept her faith untarnished, how closely she has observed her obligations. Let me turn now to the record of the North. Bear in mind, that in giving this, I shall simply state facts, leaving you to draw your own inferences. I propose to say what the North has done. I do not intend to discuss the morality, the honesty, or the justice of her actions. When the tyrant disputed the assertions of the philosopher, and endeavored to draw him into an argument, the reply of the latter was: "I do not choose to argue with the commander of thirty legions." Without being a philosopher, I can recognize the force of this answer, and I waive argument, as totally inappropriate in a discussion of this sort. Facts, which are said to be stubborn things, will be amply sufficient for my purpose at present.

For four years the North waged war upon us, only, as she solemnly declared, to bring us back into the Union. *More than a year ago the South expressed her willingness to return,* and yet she is now as effectually out of the Union as if she had never formed a part of it. The North professed to fight for the Constitution. As soon as she had the power to do so, she changed that Constitution, and she violated its sacred provisions. The North protested that she did not fight for conquest, or for plunder. The Southern States are at this moment practically conquered provinces, and more of their moveable property is now in the hands of Northern soldiers, who stole it, than in those of its rightful possessors. The parole which Southern soldiers received promised, as I have already said, that they should not be interfered with, so long as they obeyed the laws of their own States. And yet on their return to their States they were not allowed to exercise any right pertaining to free citizens, until they had, under oath, endorsed all the Acts of Congress and declared the abolition of slavery fixed, irrevocable and constitutional.

Amnesty for the past had been repeatedly promised to the South, yet [illegible] still, in the brotherly language of the Radicals, only "unpardoned rebels," [illegible] best beloved son languishes in a [illegible] the sacred right guaranteed by the Constitution, of a "speedy trial by an impartial jury." The Southern States were to be recognized as equal members of the Union; and even in the imposition of taxes, there is no equality, for the cotton of the South has to bear a heavy discriminating tax for the benefit of the North. All the rights of the South were to be held sacred. She has only the right to live, and to labor, perhaps to complain, though to do so may be treason.

I have placed before you the record of the South and that of the North. Let the world decide which is entitled to honor, which to shame. I have drawn in dark colors, but alas, in too true ones, the condition of our country, and now turn to the discussion of what should be our policy. In the anomalous condition in which we are placed, it is a matter of great difficulty to mark out the proper course for us to pursue; but there are certain cardinal principles of which we should never lose sight. The first of these is, that *as we accepted the terms offered to us by the North in good faith, we are bound by every dictate of honor, to abide by them fully and honestly.* They are none the less binding on us, because the dominant and unscrupulous party at the North refuse to accord to us our just rights. Let us, at least, prove ourselves worthy of the rights we claim; let us set an example of good faith, and we can then appeal with double effect to the justice and magnanimity of the North.

These virtues, I would fain hope, are not totally extinct among that people, and there are brave men there, who are battling for justice, for constitutional liberty, for the equality of all the States, and for the rights of the South. The only hope, not alone for the South, but for freedom itself on this continent, lies in the success of this party. We are their natural allies, and I would sacrifice much—where honor and principle are not invaded, and then I would not yield one jot or tittle—to strengthen their hands in the great contest, which is soon to decide the fate of Constitutional Liberty and Republican Institutions in the United States. The President of the United States has lent the great influence which his high position, his strong intellect, his firm purpose and his indomitable will give, to this new conservative party, and to his support every Southern man should rally cordially.

We may, perhaps, feel that he has not gone to the extent of his power or of our expectations in carrying out his policy to its legitimate ends, but we cannot forget that he has been the only bulwark to stand between our unhappy country and certain, irretrievable and everlasting ruin. But for him the horrors we endured during the war would have been far surpassed by those of peace. And though differing with him in many points, I cheerfully accord to him the highest praise for the brave and patriotic stand he has taken in defence of the South and of the Constitution. There is one other point on which there should be no misunderstanding as to our position, no loop on which to hang a possible misconstruction as to our views, and that is the abolition of Slavery. I have already intimated that the mode by which the North secured the acquiescence of the South in the consummation of this purpose was a breach of faith on her part.

Of all the inconsistencies of which the North has been guilty—and their name is legion—none is greater than that by which she forced the Southern States, while rigidly excluding them from the Union, to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, which they could do legally only as States of that Union. But the deed has been done, and I for one, *do honestly declare that I never wish to see it revoked.* Nor do I believe that the people of the South would now remand the negro to slavery if they had the power to do so unquestioned. Under our paternal care, from a mere handful he grew to be a mighty host. He came to us a heathen, we made him a Christian. Idle, vicious, savage in his own country; in ours he became industrious, gentle, civilized. Let his history as a slave be compared hereafter with that which we will make for himself as a freeman, and by the result of that comparison we are willing to be judged. A great responsibility is lifted from our shoulders by this emancipation, and we willingly commit his destiny to his own hands, hoping that he may prove himself worthy of the new position in which he has been placed. As a slave he was faithful to us; as a freeman, let us treat him as a friend. Deal with him frankly, justly, kindly, and my word for it he will reciprocate your kindness, clinging to his old home, his own country and his former masters. If you wish to see him contented, industrious, useful, aid him in his effort to elevate himself in the scale of civilization, and thus fit him not only to enjoy the blessings of freedom, but to appreciate its duties.

The essential points then, in the policy we should pursue, are, it appears to me, these: That we should fulfill all the obligations we have entered into to the letter, keeping our faith so clear that no shadow of dishonor can fall on us; that we should sustain Mr. Johnson cordially in his policy, giving our support to that party which rallies around him; that we should full obedience to the laws of the land, reserving to ourselves at the same time the inalienable right of freedom of speech and of opinion; and that, as to the great question which so materially affected our interests, the abolition of Slavery, we should declare it settled forever. Pursue this course steadily, bear with patience and dignity those evils which are pressing heavily on you. Commit yourselves to the guidance of God, and whatever may be your fate you will be able to face the future without self-reproach.

Brother Soldiers of Pickens: The grateful task your kindness imposed on me is finished. I wish that I could have discharged it in a manner more worthy of you, of the occasion, and of the men whose memory you are now honoring. But your kindness, of which I have had so many proofs, will induce you to overlook the many faults of my performance, I am sure, knowing, as you must do, how fully my heart is with you in the sacred work you have this day commenced.

It only remains for me to thank you for the courtesies you have extended to me on this occasion; to thank you, as I do most gratefully, for the spontaneous and unsolicited compliment you paid me a year ago at the ballot box, and to wish that you may be prosperous, happy and free.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Storm on the Coast.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The steamer *Alabama*, from Savannah for New-York, put into Norfolk this morning, short of coal. She encountered heavy weather.

The gunboat *Lenapee*, which was sent out yesterday in search of the schooner *Sarah Ellen*, reported as dismasted outside of Cape Henry, has returned after an unsuccessful cruise. The schooner probably made a Southern port.

The steamer *Ellen Lacy*, from New-York for Newbern, is here detained by the weather. She has a large number of passengers on board.

The steamer *George Appold* has arrived from Boston.

The weather is still stormy outside. Wind N. E.

LOUISIANA.

Reported Emigration of Freedmen to Peru.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Sailed, steamer *Missouri*, for New-York.

Arrived, ship *Wallace*, from New-York.

A circular from the State Department advises the Governor that schemes are on foot to induce freedmen to emigrate to foreign countries, especially to Peru, and suggests that any legal and moral means should be used to prevent the freedmen from being imposed upon.

Marine Disasters.

HOLMES' HOLE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The steamers *Salver* and *Fairbanks*, from New-York for Boston, are in port.

During the gale on the 15th the brig *Harriet*, from Philadelphia, of and for Portland, parted her chains and went ashore in Holmes Hole Harbor, and will have to discharge part of her cargo of coal to get off.

The schooner *Jesse L. Leach*, of and from Philadelphia, for Boston, is in this harbor. In the gale on the 15th she came in contact with the schooner *Sarah Cullen* and started her bowsprit and lost her jibboom, &c.; and to prevent further damage she slipped her cable and ran ashore. She will get off after discharging a portion of her cargo.

GEORGIA.

Murder of a Freedman—Outrages by the Jayhawkers—The Cotton Crop.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

A freedman was shot in Columbia County last night. The outrage originated from a difficulty with a white man, which the freedman reported to Gen. Tillson, who advised him to seek redress from the civil authorities. A party of white men surrounded his house last night, and murdered him while he was attempting to escape.

The citizens are indignant at the outrage. A military force has been sent to arrest the perpetrators.

Several jayhawkers have been arrested in Newton County by the military.

There has been a slight frost in the vicinity. The weather is favorable for the cotton crop, which is looking better.

KENTUCKY.

The Mail Detention Case—Five Persons Indicted.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Kirby, Hughes, Morrow and the two Kempses were brought before the United States Court on a writ of *habeas corpus* requiring Gen. Davis to produce them. They were severally indicted for stopping the mail, detaining the mail courier, Dr. Farris, and delaying the mail boat recently at Ghent, Ky.

OMAHA TERRITORY.

The Election Returns.

OMAHA, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The official returns from the Territory are nearly completed. They show a Republican majority of between six hundred and seven hundred.

The Legislature is two-thirds Republican.

Arrival of the Second Engineer of the Evening Star.

The steamship *Quaker City* brings as one of her passengers Mr. A. McMahon, Second Engineer of the ill-fated *Evening Star*. Mr. McMahon was rescued with seven others, two of whom were ladies, and taken to Charleston by the schooner *Morning Star*.

THE TURF.

THE HOBOKEN FALL RACES.

A Dead Heat for the Hurdle Race—Zigzag the Winner—The Two-year-old Stake Won by Mr. Morris' Eclipse Gray Colt—Enchantress Wins the Three-year-old Stake.

The Hoboken Fall meeting commenced yesterday on the race-course of the Hudson County Association, at Secaucus. The day was highly favorable, a bright warm sun and a gentle breeze making the temperature agreeably pleasant. The attendance, however, was very limited, not more than five hundred persons being present. This, however, is easily accounted for, and indeed was in a great measure anticipated. There has been a superabundance of racing in this locality for the last few weeks, and even the most enthusiastic turf devotee will in time become surfeited with his favorite sport. The mistake made by the Management, a short time previous, in arranging their Fall meeting to take precedence of the Jerome Park and Paterson meetings, had also a prejudicial effect upon its success; for the owners of race horses were not likely to enter and run them at Secaucus, with the far richer and more abundant purses at the above-named places in view. Hence the originally-fixed Fall meeting, which was held here on the 11th and 12th of September, was a failure, and the meeting which commenced yesterday was merely supplementary to it. If the executive of this meeting, whoever he is, would take a lesson in management from the longer established, better conducted and more successful Paterson meeting, we have no doubt but he would find it to his interest, financially speaking, to do so.

Three races were on the programme yesterday, the first being the hurdle race, for which six horses were entered and weighed by the handicapper. These were *Zigzag*, 150 pounds; *Citadel*, 139 pounds; *General Williams*, 138 pounds, *Lady Wolf*, 115 pounds, *Secaucus*, 115 pounds, and *Kate Fitzsimmons*, 110 pounds. *Citadel* did not accept the impost put upon him and was a non-starter. *Zigzag* was the favorite at $100 to $30 on him against the field. He was ridden by Archy Fisher, although only just recovering from a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which had completely prostrated him. *Zigzag's* amateur rider at Paterson, Mr. Elwes, was absent in Boston, and there was no alternative but to put Fisher up, notwithstanding his weak physical condition. Riley rode *Gen. Williams*, while the rest of the jockeys on the other horses were unknown to fame, and likely to remain so, as far as their abilities as hurdle race riders are concerned.

THE RACE.

The race was over two miles and eight hurdles—the first hurdle being erected opposite the higher end of the grand stand; the second and third at the quarter and half-mile poles respectively, and the fourth on the homestretch. The horses got off well, *Zigzag* clearing the first hurdle a length before *General Williams*, *Kate Fitzsimmons* being third, and knocking it down level on the ground, and *Lady Wolf* last. The favorite kept his lead at the second hurdle, near the quarter-pole, which be cleared a length before *Williams*, the others following some lengths behind in the same order as above stated. On the backstretch *Williams* went up to *Zigzag*, and they raced together side by side, both taking the third hurdle at the half-mile pole simultaneously. Here *Lady Wolf* bolted into the central inclosure, dismounting her jockey. On the three-quarter stretch *Williams* gave *Zigzag* the go-by, and led him a length over the fourth hurdle on the homestretch, where *Secaucus* tried to bolt over the fence into the inclosure, and succeeded in getting rid of her rider. Passing the stand, *Williams* led the favorite a couple of lengths, and the next hurdle, which had been first taken in the race, being prostrate, there was no impediment to their career till they came to the sixth hurdle at the quarter-pole, which the namesake of the hero of Kars cleared three lengths in advance of *Zigzag*. On the backstretch the latter closed a little, and was but two lengths behind at the seventh hurdle. Fisher commenced riding *Zigzag* resolutely after fairly turning into the home-stretch, and rapidly overhauling *Williams*, they were both in the air at the same moment over the last hurdle. A magnificently contested race all the way up to the score resulted in one of the fairest dead heats ever witnessed, the judges, unable to decide which had the advantage, giving their decision to that effect. The rest were "nowhere." Time—4:07.

Deciding Heat.—The betting was now $100 to $25 on *Zigzag*. Both horses kept beautifully close together the first time round, when *Zigzag* went in front, was never afterward headed and won by a length in 4:09¼.

First Race.—Hurdle race; handicap purse $350, two-mile dash, over eight hurdles—second horse to save his entrance.

D. Reedy's br. h. Zigzag, 150 lbs.	0	1
R. Ainsley's br. h. Gen. Williams, 138 lbs.	0	2

Time—4:07—4:09¼.

Secaucus, *Lady Wolf* and *Kate Fitzsimmons* also ran, but were not placed.

THE SECOND RACE

was a sweepstake purse for two year olds, half-mile heats, $50 entrance, half forfeit. There were five entries, four of which started, viz.: Mr. F. Morris' gr. c. by *Eclipse*, dam *Fidelity*; Col. C. P. Bush's b. f. *Redwing*; Mr. J. S. Watson's b. g. *Jubal*, and Col. McDaniels' ch. f. by *Planet*, dam *Carolina*. In the pools *Redwing* was the favorite, selling at the rate of $50 to Morris' $40, *Jubal* $30 and McDaniels' $10.

THE RACE.

First Heat.—The starting was wretched in the extreme, Morris' gray colt and McDaniels' breaking away, and the former running nearly three-quarters of a mile before her diminutive jockey (the weights carried being only 75 pounds) could stop him. Another essay was equally unsuccessful, *Redwing* breaking away, and running three-quarters of a mile before he could be stopped. At last they got off, Morris' colt four or five lengths in the rear, and McDaniels', *Jubal* and *Redwing* showing in front as we have named them. At the turn into the homestretch McDaniels' was half a length before *Jubal*, and *Redwing* a length behind the latter, and half a length before Morris' gray colt. Coming up the stretch *Jubal* passed McDaniels', and Morris' colt, which had rapidly been recovering the ground lost by the bad start, became second. A splendid race home ensued between the latter and *Jubal*, creating intense excitement, but the tremendous turn of speed, possessed by the "gallant gray" enabled him at the finish to win on the post by a short neck from the small but compact son of *Balrownie* and *Julia*. McDaniels' filly was third and *Redwing* fourth. Time—54¼ seconds.

Second Heat.—Betting $100 to $50 on the gray, who got off first, with *Jubal* at his saddle girths, and *Redwing* two lengths behind. At the quarter-pole these three were in a cluster, and a fine race ensued up the homestretch, the gray's superior speed evidencing itself, for at the distance he was a length ahead, and eventually won the race by two lengths, *Redwing* second, a length before *Jubal*, and the *Planet* filly beaten off. Time—51¼ seconds.

Second Race.—Sweepstake premium of $250, for two year olds, one-half mile heats; $50 entrance, p. p., half forfeit. Closed with five entries.

Mr. F. Morris' g. c. by Eclipse, out of Fidelity by Glencoe	1	1
Col. Bush's (for Messrs. Forbes & Jerome,) b. c. Redwing, by Balrownie, dam Cyclone by Vandal	4	2
Mr. J. S. Watson's b. g. Jubal, by imp. Balrownie, out of Julia by imp. Glencoe	2	3
Col. D. McDaniels' ch. f. by Planet, out of Carolina	3	4
Col. D. McDaniels' g. c. by Breckenridge, out of Lady Sykes		dr.

Time—54¼—51¼.

THE THIRD RACE

was a sweepstake purse of $200 for three year olds, dash of a mile and a quarter. Col. McDaniels entered *Ripley* and *Enchantress*, starting the latter; and Dr. Weldon ran *Susie M.* The betting founded on the running at Paterson where *Enchantress* had beaten the filly, was $100 to $25 on *Enchantress*, who led from the start and won easily by three lengths in 2:16¼.

Third Race.—Sweepstake purse $200, for three year olds, dash of one and a quarter miles; $50 entrance, play or pay.

Col. McDaniels' ch. f. Enchantress	1
Dr. Weldon's b. f. Susie M.	2
Col. McDaniels' b. c. Ripley	dr.

Time—2:16¼.

Great Trotting Match to Wagons on the Fashion Course, Long Island, for $5,000—Lady Emma Defeats George Wilkes in Three Straight Heats—Time 2:27, 2:27¼, 2:28¾.

Yesterday the great trotting match for $5,000, between the famous Hambletonian stallion *George Wilkes* and the equally well-known slashing chestnut mare *Lady Emma*, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, came off on the Fashion Course, Long Island. The attendance was not large, owing to the counter-attraction of the Hoboken races—an opposition state of things which we hope to see rectified next season. The betting was very limited, owing to the vast improvement in the beautiful mare, made during the season by her able trainer and driver, Hiram Woodruff, it being currently alleged that she had made in private better wagon time than any on record. The rumors of her improvement and magnificent condition proved to be well founded, for she won in three straight heats. The betting was $100 to $40 on the mare.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, Long Island, Oct 16.—Match $5,000, mile heats, three in five, to wagons.

H. Woodruff's ch. m. Lady Emma	1	1	1
J. Crook's br. s. George Wilkes	2	2	2

Time 2:27—2:27¼—2:28¾.

Races to Come.

A day's racing is advertised at Jerome Park for the 8th of November, at which gentlemen will ride their own horses. The entries will not be confined to regular racing stock.

There are to be three races on the Hoboken course to-day. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Registry of Voters Yesterday—Seventy-four Thousand Names Enrolled.

There was a very good turn-out of voters yesterday, and the returns show that about two-thirds of the voters of the City were registered. We give the numbers in the various wards:

Wards.	Number.	Wards.	Number.
First	1,688	Thirteenth	2,023
Second	267	Fourteenth	2,717
Third	499	Fifteenth	2,462
Fourth	2,019	Sixteenth	3,901
Fifth	1,836	Seventeenth	7,211
Sixth	2,360	Eighteenth	4,111
Seventh	3,404	Nineteenth	4,486
Eighth	3,369	Twentieth	5,882
Ninth	5,217	Twenty-first	4,380
Tenth	2,869	Twenty-second	4,845
Eleventh	4,755		
Twelfth	3,100	Total	74,001

Forgetful Registers.

The Board of Registry in the Tenth District of the Eleventh Ward adjourned at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The result of this early and unexpected action on the part of the Board was that, between the hours of 7:30 and 9 o'clock, fifty-two persons applied to have their names registered, but none of the members of the Board being present, except Mr. Charles Morgan, the work of registration was baffled. There was, of course, considerable dissatisfaction expressed at this neglect of duty on the part of the Board.

Naturalization.

The rush to obtain naturalization papers increased yesterday. The whole clerical force of the Court of Common Pleas was busily engaged in making out the necessary papers. The Judges of this Court, to accommodate applicants, have adjourned the General Term till Monday next. All three of the Judges were busy signing papers, yesterday, and it is estimated that over 2,000 certificates were issued by that and the Superior Court.

At Tammany Hall half a dozen clerks were kept busy making out forms, and the naturalization office was thronged all day.

In Brooklyn the number of applications for naturalization papers, yesterday, was limited. The day previous both the office of the Clerk of the City Court, and the office of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions, were crowded. Still, there was a number who sought to become citizens, and obtained the requisite documents.

Union General Convention.

A special meeting of the Union General Committee was held yesterday evening at the Everett rooms, Broadway. Senator Murphy occupied the chair. The reports of Committees from each district with regard to the number of votes registered to-day were received and read. A Committee was appointed to superintend the further registration of votes. It was decided to nominate, at the meeting on Monday evening next, Joseph B. Taylor, of the Fifth Ward, for Supervisor. This nomination—opposed to that of the Radical Republican Convention—William H. McKenney—it was said would test the strength of the vote of each party.

It was further decided to nominate Thomas E. Stewart, proprietor of St. Dennis Hotel, as candidate, in opposition to Charles H. Spencer, for Congress, representing Sixth Congressional District.

This concluded the business of the Convention, which then adjourned.

Mozart Hall County Convention.

The delegates to the County Convention from the several Wards of the City met last evening at Mozart Hall, for the purpose of presenting a County ticket for the coming election. There was a full delegation of all the Wards present, with the exception of two from the Eleventh Ward.

W. P. Lee, Esq., of the Twenty-first Ward, President of the Mozart Committee, presided over the Convention, and on taking the chair said that this Convention had come together for the purpose of making selections of candidates for County offices. He hoped that the deliberations of the Convention would be characterized by such wisdom in making their selection of candidates that they should not have cause to regret them hereafter; that in times past Mozart Hall had made many selections wholly unworthy and unfit for the positions they were nominated to fill, and that she had frequently had occasion to be ashamed of her standard-bearers. He hoped that now such nominations would be made that, even if they met with defeat, there would be no cause to regret it on account of the unworthiness or unfitness of the candidates presented.

The Chairman was followed by Hon. Fernando Wood, who warmly concurred in the remarks of the Chairman. He said that the time had arrived in the City of New-York when people began to look more at the character of the nominee than to the organization from which he received his nomination. He concluded his remarks by moving that each Ward delegation, as the roll was called, should nominate one of their number to serve upon a Committee to present a list of candidates to the Convention for rejection or approval. The motion being unanimously carried, the following names were presented by the several delegations:

Wards.		Wards.	
1	John W. Bennett.	12	Richard Barnfield.
2	S. P. Williams.	13	John Murphy.
3	Edward B. Heath.	14	Cornelius Desmond.
4	Jeremiah Corcoran.	15	L. M. Van Wart.
5	Terrence Duffy.	16	Edward Berrian.
6	John F. Donohue.	17	James Doyle.
7	Patrick Kelly.	18	Thomas Keenan.
8	Barris Fogart.	19	Alvah Lockwood.
9	Peter Culkin.	20	Solomon P. Noble.
10	Phillip Reilly.	21	William P. Lee.
11	P. Galaghan.	22	Fernando Wood.

On motion the Convention then adjourned to Tuesday evening next, to hear the report of the Committee.

A member of the Convention rose and stated that the members of the Eleventh Ward delegation had gone to register their names, but that in the Tenth and Eleventh Districts of the Eleventh Ward the registering places had closed at half-past five P. M., and that there were a large number of persons who had gone there to register themselves who were wholly unable to do so, because the Inspectors of Registry had closed the polls and gone away before the time for closing.

Congressional Nominations.

The Radical Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District have nominated Mr. Horace Greeley as their candidate.

The Democratic Union party have nominated Mr. James Brooks for Congress in the Eighth District, and Mr. John Morrissey in the Fifth District.

Mr. John Y. Savage has been nominated for Congress in the Fourth District by the McKeon party.

Democratic Assembly Nomination.

Mr. Harry M. Dixon was last night nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of the Seventh District, comprising the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards. Mr. Dixon is President of the Board of Representatives of the Eastern District Fire Department. His competitor on the Republican side is Hon. Ira Buckman, Jr.

The Twentieth Ward Andrew Johnson Club.

The Twentieth Ward National Union Johnson Club met on Monday evening, J. P. Gregson, Vice-President, in the Chair. Mr. M. F. Waring submitted the report of the Executive Committee, which was received, and after some debate adopted. The report of the Finance Committee was read and carried. On motion, the Club proceeded to nominate Ward officers, and Col. Wm. G. Cooper was unanimously chosen for Alderman, and Mr. Peter J. Cornell for Constable. Mr. Charles L. Kirby was appointed, without opposition, as a Delegate to the Central Committee, *vice* Wm. Wright, resigned. Addresses were made by Messrs. Wm. E. Verder, and Thos. E. Pearsall, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee—Declination of Mr. H. C. Murphy, Jr., as Candidate for Congress.

The regular Democratic General Committee of Kings County met last evening, in Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall. The Chairman, E. J. Lowber, presided. After the usual preliminary proceedings, the Committee went into executive session, during which the declination of Henry C. Murphy, Jr., as candidate for Congress of the Second Congressional District, was received, as explained by the following letter:

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1866.

E. J. Lowber, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County:

Sir—As you are aware, I have the honor to have received the nomination of the Convention of the delegates from the Second Congressional District, as the candidate of the Democratic Party at the ensuing election for Congress from that district. After careful consideration of the subject, I deem it my duty to decline the position, which I may be permitted to say was neither sought nor expected by me, and which I therefore feel at liberty not to accept. I address this note to you as the proper authority to call together again the Convention, for the reason that you organized it under power from the General Committee.

I remain, with respect, yours truly,

HENRY C. MURPHY, Jr.

The resignation was accepted, and the subject of retaining the old delegation to the Convention or authorizing a new primary was discussed and laid on the table.

A communication from James Cordoy, the President of the Kings County National Committee, was received, asking for the appointment of a Committee to confer in relation to uniting upon one ticket. A Conference Committee was appointed, and the Committee adjourned until next Friday night.

The Republican General Committee.—A meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings County was held at No. 9 Court-street last night, Mr. Sanderson in the chair. After reading the minutes, Mr. S. B. Chittenden came forward and made a short address, in which he expressed confidence in the result of the ensuing election, and urged all Republicans to work, and victory would be certain. He had no doubt of the result in the Third Congressional District, but it required all to be up and doing.

Mr. H. C. Place offered a resolution to the effect that a sufficient sum of money be placed at the disposal of the Clerk of the City Court to enable such persons as were unable to obtain papers of naturalization.

The Committee shortly after adjourned.

Registration in Hudson County.

The registering of voters under the new law commenced in Hudson County yesterday in the several wards and townships. During the day, in Jersey City, the Registry Boards had but little to do, but in the evening the names came in quite brisk. Many adopted citizens who have lost their naturalization papers, on learning that they will have to go to New-York or send elsewhere for a duplicate, declare that they will not take the trouble, and from this cause, undoubtedly, a considerable number of voters will be deprived of the right of franchise at the ensuing Fall election.

Doubts having arisen in the minds of some of the Inspectors, questions were submitted to Attorney-General Frelinghuysen, to which he answers that "the Inspectors of Registry have the right to register the name of a person who is not of age on the day of registering, but who will become of age before the day of election. If, after the second meeting of the Board of Registers, a person moves from the ward in which he is registered to a ward in which he is not registered, he cannot vote in the ward in which he is registered because he does not reside there, and he cannot vote in the ward in which he resides because he is not registered there. Where two districts are in the same ward or township, the person moving from one district to another may vote in the district in which he is registered."

Destructive Conflagration in West-street—Large Cotton Warehouse and Ship Chandlery Stores Totally Destroyed.

At 10:10 o'clock last night, as Officer Von Gerichten, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was patroling his beat, he discovered flames issuing from one of the upper floors of the six-story brick building known as No. 308 West-street, just above Spring-street. He quickly gave the alarm, to which the firemen promptly responded but all their efforts to save the building, or to confine the fire to its limits proved utterly unavailing; so rapidly did the flames progress that within a half an hour after they were first observed the building, with its entire contents, was a total loss. Shortly before 11 o'clock the side walls fell out, crushing in the roofs of the adjoining buildings, Nos. 305, 306, 307, 309, 309½ and 310, giving full vent to the fiery element within. In a few minutes more the flames had been communicated to the rear of Cyrus Olmsted's large five-story warehouses, Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-street. Here large quantities of cotton were stored on every floor, and ere long the whole building was wrapped in flames. Meanwhile a second alarm had been sounded upon the fire bell, which speedily brought reinforcement to the scene of conflagration. The firemen worked with a will and a determination that was truly commendable and at 1 o'clock this morning, when our reporter left the fire, it was thought that the conflagration could be confined within its present limits, and that the surrounding houses would be saved. The following is the list of the parties who suffered loss, as near as could be ascertained: No. 308 West-street was occupied on the first floor by Baxter & Co., ship chandlers. Their loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000, on which there are insurances to about $12,000, distributed equally among the Harmony, Lenox, Relief and New-Amsterdam Companies. The buildings Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-street, with contents, were entirely destroyed; loss unknown. These, with the other building, No. 308 West-street, were owned by G. C. Craigen; loss and insurance not ascertained. No. 305 West-street, a two-story brick building, was occupied by Silas Cowles as a liquor-store and lodging-house. The principal damage here was occasioned by the falling of the walls of the building No. 308; loss and insurance unknown. The two-story frame building No. 306, occupied by Chatham & Co., as a feed and grain store, sustained considerable loss. Insurance unknown. No. 307 was occupied on the first floor by John G. Ferris as a liquor-store, the two upper stories as a dwelling. Loss not ascertained. The three-story brick building No. 309, used as a liquor-store and dwelling, sustained very serious damage from the falling of the adjoining walls, as well as the great quantity of water thrown upon it to save it from the devouring flames. Insurance unknown. No. 309½, occupied by Cornelius Mahony as a junk shop and dwelling, was considerably damaged. Nothing known of the insurance. No. 310, used by John Smith as a wholesale liquor establishment, and the third floor as a dwelling, was much injured by water. Insurance not ascertained.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

George Hopper, the Brother-in-law of James Stevens, in this City.—Mr. George Hopper, who was a sort of Treasurer in Dublin to the Fenian organization, and the recipient of several money orders from this country, arrived here by the steamer *City of Boston*, and is now sojourning in a boarding-house down town. Mr. Hopper, who is the brother-in-law of Head Centre Stevens, was captured in Dublin at the commencement of the Fenian arrests, and placed on trial. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and received the comparatively mild sentence of two years' imprisonment, while his fellow-prisoners, in some instances, were consigned to ten and twenty years penal servitude. This excited some suspicions in the mind of the public, and drew forth some severe remarks from the Irish press. After a short term of incarnation Hopper was released, and the few Fenians who became accidently acquainted with his arrival in the City, are a good deal puzzled to account for the object of his visit to this country.

Determined Suicide by a Woman.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gover, on the body of Emma Bratt, at the residence of her husband, No. 315 Delancy-street. It appeared in evidence that deceased was a woman of intemperate habits, and had some years ago threatened to commit suicide. On Monday night she was under the influence of liquor, and quarreled with her husband, becoming very passionate, and ate, finally mixed some Paris green with water and drank a portion. The husband discovered her intent through the cries of the children, and knocked the tumber out of her hand, spilling the dregs of the poisonous mixture upon the table. The half-crazed woman seemed to be determined to commit suicide, for she stooped over and licked up these dregs. A physician was called who prescribed the usual antidotes, but they were of no avail, and Mrs. Bratt died at an early hour yesterday morning. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was a native of England, and 42 years of age.

Fires.—About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the cellar of No. 180 East Eleventh-street, occupied as a distillery by Augustus Cone. The cause of the fire is said to be the result of carelessness on the part of some workmen who were employed in repairing the tanks in the cellar, and let a burning candle drop upon the floor, which was saturated with whisky. Mr. Cone's loss will not exceed $100. Fully insured. The damage to the building will probably not reach more than $200, upon which there is a large insurance. ....Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out at the extensive pottery of Messrs Morrison & Carr, in West Thirteenth-street, near the Tenth-avenue. The fire was caused by the falling in of a cone of one of the lime-kilns. The total loss will probably reach $5,000, which is entirely covered by insurance, as follows, viz.: Atlantic, $2,500; Mechanics and Traders, $1,500; Brooklyn, $2,500; American Exchange, $3,000; Globe, $2,500; Relief, $2,500.

Accidental Shooting Case.—Last evening about 7 o'clock, as George Sweetman, who resides at No. 124 Division-street, was passing through that street, and as he neared the corner of Allen-street, he was suddenly wounded by a bullet from a revolver which accidentally dropped from the belt of a German named Frederick Gubber, who was passing by on the opposite side of the street. The wounded man was immediately removed to the Bellevue Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced very serious. Gubber, who resides at No. 468 West Thirty-fifth-street, was immediately placed under arrest, and incarcerated in a cell in the Tenth Precinct Station-house, from which he will be taken this morning to the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley.

Arrivals in the City.—Gen. Irvine, Albany; Hon. E. O. Ross, Auburn; Gen. H. H. Baxter, Vermont; Hon. J. A. Scott, Philadelphia; Hon. W. F. Leech, Philadelphia, and Gen. Charles K. Wood, United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Maj.-Gen. Robinson, United States Army, and Rear-Admiral Montgomery, United States Navy, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. Francis Fessenden, Albany, and Gen. Gordon Granger, United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. H. F. Sweetser, Pennsylvania, and R. H. Berdell, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. V. M. Rice, Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Fatal Accident at Stewart's Store.—On Monday afternoon George Ticknor, a house painter, was employed in repainting A. T. Stewart & Co.'s retail store, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, and standing on a swinging ladder; while so engaged one of the ropes gave way, and the unfortunate man was precipitated to the sidewalk, receiving such injuries that he died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Wildey held an inquest. Deceased was a resident of Williamsburgh.

Queens County Strawberries in October.—A correspondent says: "Being on a visit to Merrick, L. I., yesterday, 15th, I sat at the tea-table with a party of five persons, and we were treated with a dish of fine strawberries just picked from the garden of Joseph Smith, Esq. They were not large, but very sweet and finely flavored, fully equal to those picked in June."

Temperance Meeting.—A public temperance meeting under the auspices of the "Howard Osgood Temperance Society," will be held in the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford streets, this evening. Mr. E. Chumney, of Poughkeepsie, and several other interesting speakers will address the meeting.

Sudden Death.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, Charles P. Benton, aged 56 years, and residing at No. 874 Third-avenue, dropped suddenly dead in the street, from supposed disease of the heart. The Coroner was notified.

Stamped Newspaper Wrappers.—Stamped wrappers for newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, &c., are now on sale at all post-offices, at a trifle above the price of the stamp.

[Advertisement.]

The Article.—Search where you will, you will fail to find a more elegant and becoming Hat, of the Fall and Winter style, than that introduced by KNOX at his favorite establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Convinced of this by experience, all gentlemen are noted for wearing Knox's Hats.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Seven years' experience without a failure proves that the Burglar Alarm Telegraph will protect your house from robbers. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

Oct. 16.—*In steamship Scotia from Liverpool*—Dr. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. S. Harris, J. H. Fonda, W. J. Weech, Mr. and Mrs. Bosdeck, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kissel, 4 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Emanuel, Miss Tennis, Mr. Hoffman, Jno. Tennis, Mr. and Mrs. D. Sellar, 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Page, 4 children and servant, R. McDowell, L. Sewell, Thomas Prince, and Mrs. J. C. Bailey, Geo. Campbell, Mr. Buchanan, Jos. Stuart, Mr. Gittings, J. Torrey, Miss Whittaker, Mr. Douglas, V. Allen, Mr. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cone and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Wm. Thorne, Geo. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. M. Moody and child, Mr. W. S. Eichols, Miss Wattle, Mrs. de Jonge and daughter, Mr. A. Childs, J. M. Lowrie, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenheim, child and nurse, Mr. Hambuck, Miss Cripps, Miss Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. George Moke, four children and two servants, Miss Childs, Miss Agnew, Mrs. Frost and daughter, Mrs. F. A. Tilton, Miss Weston, Miss Tudor, Mr. Magee, Master Howland, Mr. R. Wezton, H. T. Duncan and servant, Mr. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roosevelt and child, Mr. and Mrs. P. Egnard, Miss Tift, Mrs. W. B. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Chisholm and child, Mr. and Mrs. Scharfenberg, Mr. Jewey, Mr. Walker, R. J. Baile, Mr. Brittan, Mr. McCormick, L. S. Boomer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ryle, Mr. and Mrs. Yturbide, J. S. Gibbes, H. D. Huxthal, Mr. & Mrs. Read, Mr. and Haddon, two sons and servant, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomson, two children and nurse, Hon W. W. Green, Mr. Greene, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frenkel, 4 children & serv't, Mrs. Tomes and maid, Miss Van Buren, Miss E. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Boomer, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Clarke, Mr. Campbell, Mr. W. B. Weedon, C. S. Hackes, D. Tallman, Master George Taylor, G. W. Fann, Jr., E. T. Tyloe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murphy, five children and nurse, C. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. Loeb and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. D. Williamson and son, T. Danziger, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Frank, Mr. Robert Watson, two masters Watson and nurse, Geo. Coats, C. Berley, W. Marsh, M. McDonald, Mr. Mackay and niece, Thos. Byrne, A. Johnston and daughter, Mr. Hellman and A. J. Ingersoll and servant, Miss Ingersoll and servant, Miss Koch, Miss Shaw, Chas. Deane, D. Lamb, M. Marx, N. Wallace, J. E. Devlin and son, Mr. Marbury and son, Mr. and Mrs. Rindskossf, three children and nurse, Dr. Bovel, R. Runnels, P. Mead, Mr. Tift, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, three children and servant; Mrs. J. Wallace, Miss Creagh, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ketchum, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Peterson, T. H. Peterson, Miss E. Ormsby, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw, three children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watson and two daughters, J. Singer, Mr. Battie, O. F. Hampton, B. Taylor, G. D. Phelps, Jr., E. T. Shaw, C. Thomson, R. B. Mahon, A. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, C. A. Hill, Mr. Cassidy, F. Lydiate, Mr. Bradford, J. J. Griffin, M. Hirch, W. M. Tunno, A. Llewellyn, Mr. Eldridge.

Oct. 16—*In steamship Denmark, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Ager, Mrs. Thorborn, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Skader and infant, Capt. Shillaber, T. Sheppard, Mr. Muller, Mr. Hayman, Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Jackson, Miss Guttman, Mr. Doufe, Mr. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Ballou and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Coe, Mr. Beck and brother, and 280 in the steerage.

In steamship El Cid, from Newbern—Miss S. S. Wood, J. Trafford, Homer Styron, Dennis Conland, Mr. Goss, John Downey, J. Miller, Thos. Conner, and others.

By the Quaker City.—J. R. P. Ravenel, Miss Eno Ravenel, W. R. Capers, R. H. Mathews, P. Cullilane, John Paul, Mrs. J. H. Honour, Miss H. C. Forbes, Capt. Spencer, A. McMahon, and 9 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 13 | Sun sets.... 5 17 | Moon sets.... 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 10 | Gov. Island. 1 59 | Hell Gate.... 3 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Nightingale, Baker, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Flambeau, Everson, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow via Moville, F. MacDonald; H. Hivingston, Luwler, Savannah; Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Aleppo, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ship Therese, Mudgett, New-Orleans, Thos. Dunham.

Barks St. Bernhard, (Brem.,) Deetjen, Rotterdam via Baltimore, C. Luling; Cyrene, (Br.,) Roy, Liverpool, W. S. Schmidt's Son & Co.; A. J. Sherwood, (Br.,) Lescraw, Cadiz, Harbecks & Co.; Leonidas, Howard, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Horace Beals, Blankenship, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Magna Charta, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Exile, (Br.,) Funchion, St. John, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Geo. Crump, (Br.,) French, Havana, Harrold, Russell & Co.; Eliza Thomson, Marks, Arroyo, P. R., L. & W. P. Armstrong; Hunter, (Br.,) Scott, Black River, Jam., J. F. Whitney & Co.; S. A. Kennedy, Duncan, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carman; Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Ellis, St. Kitts and St. Croix, Peniston & Co.; La Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.

Schooners C. W. Bentley, Howes, Fall River, Crowell & Paine; Mary Gray, Lucas, Uncasville; G. A. Lewis, Shute, Brunswick, Ga., C. H. Matthews; Tigris, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Bullow, Cousins, Boston, Ferguson & Wood; Republic, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Massachusetts, Burk, St. John, Antigua; Franklin Bell, Brewster, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. Merwin, Aldrich, Boston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Susan Abby, Ingalls, Machias, Snow & Richardson; L. T. Harris, Hulse, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Denmark, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Oct. 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 350 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Oct. 4, lat. 52 30, lon. 17, fell in with Br. brigantine Savinir, Senieux, of and from Quebec for Leith, Scotland, with a cargo of lumber, waterlogged, having been in that condition 7 days. Took from her the Captain and six men, being all of the crew, and brought them to this port.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Oct. 6, via Queenstown 7th, 4:15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Oct. 13, lat. 44 40, lon. 55 40, passed Br. ship Wolfville, bound W. 15th, 11 P. M., hove to off the Lightship, waiting for a pilot.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, Antwerp 20 ds., with mdse. and 350 passengers to Ruger Bros. Had 3 births on the passage.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Ship Adelaide, Cutting, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Miscellaneous.

Returned.—The ship Charles Luling, Von Hagen, which sailed yesterday at noon for San Francisco, returned to the City last evening, having carried away her jibboom.

A large steamer was seen on the 4th inst., in lat. 32 55, lon. 76 20, having two smoke-stacks, painted red, apparently disabled, decks swept and fore and mizzen masts gone. A large herm. brig was near her, supposed engaged in endeavoring to take off the passengers and crew.—(By the schr. Geo. W. Grice, from Fortune Island, at Baltimore.)

Spoken, &c.

Saginaw—ship, from Cardiff for Panama, Oct. 2, lat. 49 N., lon. 11 W.

T. Wood—bark, from Cardiff for New-York, Oct. 2, lat. 49 53, lon. 16 10.

A SPLENDID NUMBER

OF

FRANK LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

NEWSPAPER

A SPLENDID NUMBER,
LEADING THE PICTORIALS OF AMERICA,
READY THIS WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS NUMBER:

"Lady Inez, or the Passion Flower;" an absorbing American original story—opening chapters.
"Little Boats that have Crossed the Atlantic;" a gossipping story. By Henry Morford.
"Loss of the Evening Star." Splendidly illustrated.
"The Burning of St. Patrick's Cathedral." Illustrated.
"The Catholic Council at Baltimore;" with two admirable illustrations.
"Tiger Hunting in the East." Illustrated.
"Fool of an Iceberg." Illustrated.
"The Charleston Cider Market." Illustrated.
"Freedman's Bureau Office at Richmond." Illustrated.
"The Tea Race up the British Channel." Illustrated.
"Standing Alone." Poem. By J. B. Swett.
"Dance of the Bayente, by Marahua Indians." Illustrated.
"Catholic Penance among the Marahua Indians." Illustrated.
"Japanese Makers of Cartes de Visite." Illustrated.
"Max and Brother Jonathan." Illustrated.
"Buoys for Recovering the Cable of '65." Illustrated.
"Chas. D. Walker, Active Base Ball Club;" with portrait.
"The Fate of a Frank Leslie's Special."
"Fun for the Family."
"Mr. Hudson Gurney's Dog."
"Cheese as Food."
"Clocks and Lotteries."
"More Flies than he Bargained For."
"A Proclamation by the President."
"Episome of the Week."

EDITORIALS.—Imperial Failures; A Frantic Cockney; The Fall Elections; The Late Disaster at Sea, &c.

TOWN GOSSIP.—Wanted a few Policemen not too Energetic; The Fall Styles of Ladies' Bonnets; For Paris in the Spring; The Sensation of a Calamity; A Word about Art Matters; Amusements in the City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 163 Nassau-st.

CHICKERING & SONS,
(Established 1823,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
Piano Fortes,
Warerooms, 652 Broadway, N. Y.

Card.

It is with feelings of pride as American manufacturers that we publish the following testimonials, which have been received by us recently.

EUROPEAN TESTIMONIALS.

Received during the month of August, 1866.

LONDON, July 25, 1866.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons—Gents: I have much pleasure in inclosing a document signed by the first composers, musicians and professors in Europe. I held your Pianos in such high estimation (vide my certificate) that I felt it my duty to take one of them with me to Europe to ascertain the opinion of my professional brethren. The inclosed certificate will prove how unanimous they have been on the subject. I beg to forward at the same time a letter I received from my friend Mr. Collard, which I am sure must be gratifying to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours very truly,
JAMES M. WEHLI.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1866.

James M. Wehli, Esq.:

My Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in asking you to convey to Messrs. Chickering the expression of my highest approval of their instrument. It is, I consider, not merely the best instrument of American manufacture that I have tried, but one of the finest Grand Piano-fortes that has ever came under my observation; and the Messrs. Chickering may well be proud of having turned out from their manufactory an instrument which for touch, quality, power and workmanship, it would be very difficult to surpass in any part of the wide world.

Dear Sir, very sincerely yours,
CHAS. D. COLLARD.
Firm of Collard & Collard, Piano-forte Manufacturers, London.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 1866.

James M. Wehli:

My Dear Sir: As you are going back to the United States, I must beg you to remember me kindly to the Messrs. Chickering. Tell them I was delighted with their grand piano-forte—as good an instrument, I think, as was ever turned out, both in touch and tone.

Wishing you, &c., I remain ever truly,
H. F. BROADWOOD.
Firm of I. Broadwood & Sons, Piano-forte Manufacturers, London.

LONDON, July 20, 1866.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons:

Gents: I have just been invited by Messrs. Collard to try a Grand Piano-forte manufactured by you, and I have no hesitation in indorsing the opinion of my old friend, Mr. C. D. Collard, viz.: That it is the finest instrument I ever played on.

Believe me, gentlemen, most faithfully yours,
J. L. HATTON.

Testimonial from the most distinguished Artists in Europe to Messrs. Chickering & Sons.

LONDON, July 25, 1866.

Having played upon a piano-forte made by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New-York, I have much pleasure in testifying to its general excellence.

For sweetness and brilliancy of tone, delicacy of touch, and magnificent power for concert purposes, I consider it a really Grand Piano-Forte, and decidedly the best I have seen of American manufacture.

ARABELLA GODDARD, GIULO REGONDI,
G. A. OSBORNE, ALFRED JAELL,
W. KUHE, LINDSAY SLOPER,
JULES BENEDICT, J. MOSCHELES,
M. W. BALFE, Professor au Conservatorie de Leipzig.
CHAS. HALLE,
BRINLEY RICHARDS, S. ARTHUR CHAPPEL,
RENE FAVARGER, Director of Monday Concerts, London.
SYDNEY SMITH,

I recently had occasion to play on one of Chickering's Concert Grand Pianos. The high reputation of these instruments had already reached me, and the instrument under notice fully sustained the reputation of the celebrated makers. It is distinguished by the fullness, beauty and nobleness of its tone; by the perfect exactness of the entire scale and by its action, which is of so remarkable a kind that it gives to the player the most complete mastery of every shade of tone; *p p*, to medium and *f f*. In short, this Piano unites all the advantages of the best productions of the kind, and stands side by side with the most celebrated European instruments.
LOUIS PLAIDY.
LEIPSIC, Aug. 20, 1866.

Certificate from Herr Carl Reinecke, successor to the positions of Mendelssohn, both in the Conservatorie and as Conductor of the celebrated "Gerwandhause Concerts" in Leipsic.

I hereby assert and affirm that the Grand Piano-forte of Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New-York, which I have tried and examined, is one of the finest instruments of the class that ever came to my notice.
LEIPSIC, July, 1866. CARL REINECKE.

Certificate from Y. Von Arnold, the celebrated Russian Pianist and Composer.

At Mr. Levitt's, in Leipsic, I have this day (July 24, 1866,) examined a Grand Piano-forte from the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston. It is a Concert Instrument of 7½ octaves, with regard to which I would make the following remarks:

First—The action is so finely balanced that any gradation of power can be obtained, from the most delicate lightness to the greatest force.

Second—Between the two extremes of the key-board the vibrations are perfectly equal in graduated power. The 'singing' quality of the instrument (prolongation of sound) especially in the middle octaves, is greatly developed, and is exceedingly beautiful. The bass is full, uniform, powerful, without harshness, and the *ensemble* very beautiful.

Third—Nothing finer than this instrument could be desired, with regard to power and fullness of tone. In conclusion, it must be acknowledged that this instrument is one of the most perfect piano-fortes of our time, namely, as regards tone in general and in the perfection of its mechanical parts.
(Signed) Y. VON ARNOLD.
LEIPSIC, July, 1866.

Warerooms, 652 Broadway, New-York.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

cures general debility, impotency, nervous incapacity dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

Thousands of horses die yearly from colic. This need not be. Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT will positively cure every case, if given when first taken. The cost is only one dollar. Every owner of a horse should have a bottle in his stable ready for use. It is warranted superior to anything else for the cure of cuts, wind galls, swellings, sore throat, sprains, bruises, old sores, &c. This Liniment is no new remedy. It has been used and approved of for nineteen years by the first horsemen in the country. Given to an over-driven horse, it acts like magic. Orders are constantly received from the racing stables of England for it. The celebrated Hiram Woodruff, of trotting fame, has used it for years, and says it is far superior to any other he has tried. He kindly permits me to refer to him. His address is East New-York, Long Island. Recollect, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT is put up in pint bottles. Take no other. Sold by druggists and saddlers. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 591, Oct. 16, 1866.
18, 3, 72, 38, 27, 76, 36, 49, 16, 73, 48, 4, 58, 1.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 592, Oct. 16, 1866.
67, 38, 49, 10, 1, 40, 12, 53, 21, 44, 27, 65, 50.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 491, Oct. 16, 1866.
6, 53, 1, 27, 2, 39, 63, 58, 45, 36, 65, 32, 44, 76.

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